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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1871. NO. 266.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Corrupt "Rings" in South Carolina

The Legislature Controlled by a "Ring" Made Up by Both Political Parties—Decision Relative to Tax on Borrowed Capital of Bankers and Brokers—State Tax on Bank Capital—28,000 Claims for Pensions from Soldiers and Sailors of 1812, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1871.

Tax on Borrowed Capital.

The reversal by Commissioner Pleasanton of the decision by which the tax on bankers and brokers of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. a month on borrowed capital has been collected, will, according to estimates at the Treasury, decrease the revenue several millions. Under Secretary Delano the first year it was collected, the increase was $1,300,000 to 1,600,000 from this source. Suits for the taxes paid under the former decision are now expected to test its legality.

State Tax on Bank Capital.

The Solicitor of the Treasury has given his opinion in this case of a bank claiming exemption from State tax on its capital, on the ground that the capital taxed was in bonds of the new loan. The Solicitor decides that the case in question had sole jurisdiction, and the place for appeal was to the State court.

Appointment.

George H. Stone, late Auditor Chicago Custom House, has been appointed deputy Collector of the Custom House at Sandusky, Sullivan removed.

Pensions for Service in 1812.

The estimate made previous to the passage of the law giving pensions to the soldiers and sailors of 1812 proves to be low. Over 28,000 claims have been filed, and 9,000; almost 28,000 claims have been audited, and it is thought the number will run much higher.

More "Rings."

Investigations of the sub-Ku-Klux Committee at the South have led to the conclusion that the Democrats were, in proportion to their numbers, as much compromised as the Republicans in all corruption connected with the Legislature. Most of the great irregularities complained of were perpetrated by a Ring in the Legislature made up of both parties, known as the "forty thieves," who were understood to be banded together to prevent the passage of any bills having money in them, unless they received their tolls. This set were responsible for most of the corruption.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1871.

FORMATION OF A GERMAN-AMERICAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of German citizens was held last night for the purpose of forming a German-American society, which shall in all essential particulars agree with the programme laid down by the Germans in New York. The Association is not to be formed simply for the purpose of promoting political interests and to protect the Germans throughout the country, but to diffuse German characteristics and intelligence.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner Pleasanton has rendered an opinion that the term "capital" employed in the Revenue laws of 1864 and 1865, should not be construed to impose tax on the borrowed capital of bankers, which may be used by them. Therefore, collectors are instructed to give special attention to the assessment of this tax and to assess the same hereafter upon the basis of capital owned by bankers, and employed by them in the banking business, subject to the exemption accorded in that State. The Commissioner has decided that imported perfumery may be sold in original and unbroken packages without stamps by Custom House without being stamped, but when the original package is broken and smaller packages are taken therefrom, the bottles contained in the former packages must be stamped before they are offered for sale. In regard to the stamping of the vials of cologne water to retail from, the Commissioner says the laws does not authorize such action.

ARMY MATTERS.

Major Milton Cogswell, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and Lieutenant Maurice Kraszynsky, of the Twelfth Infantry, have been ordered to report for examination before the Retiring Board at San Francisco. Lieutenant Howard Stockton, of the Ordnance Department, and James A. Robinson, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, have resigned.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

George V. Hall, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, has sent to the Treasurer of the United States, $1,300 forwarded through him for credit to the Government by a young man greatly benefited by present religious experience.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

Information has been received here that the British Government has appointed Mr. Gurney, Recorder of the city of London, Commissioner on its part under the Treaty of Washington. The President has appointed as United States Commissioner Judge Frazer, of Indiana. The third Commissioner will be appointed by the United States and Her Majesty consulting, but in case the third Commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the exchange of ratification of the treaty, then he shall be named by the Spanish Minister at Washington. It is thought here, that in case the third Commissioner will arise, as Minister Roberts, under the treaty, will designate the third commissioner only in the event of failure to do so by the United States and Great Britain. A recent telegram from Madrid, stating that he had been appointed to perform the duties of the third Commissioner is erroneous. The Commissioners under the treaty are to meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, to examine and decide all such claims as may be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. It has heretofore been stated that the British Government has appointed as its agent or attorney under the Treaty provisions, Henry Howard, to present and support the claims on its behalf, and to answer the claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The United States Government has just appointed on its part as similar purpose Hon. Robt. Hale, of New York. None of the arbitrators to meet at Geneva have yet been appointed.

TAMMANY CORRUPTIONS.

Republican Members of the Legislature Charged with Bribery—The Publication of their Names Contemplated.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Charges have been made by the Tammany Democrats that Republican members of the Legislature have been in the habit of receiving large sums of money annually for support given by them to legislative measures of Democrats, and in this way the city government has been enabled to secure the passage of many appropriations which became necessary to meet the extravagant and unjust expenditures caused by the corruptions of the city authorities. There is reliable authority for stating that a prominent and influential Republican was recently asked to call upon Controller Connolly, at the latter's office, containing itemized exhibits of disbursements made to Republican legislators and others in this manner, and was informed that it was contemplated to publish a list of the names, with the amount paid to the Republicans who have been thus subsidized, as thereby it could be seen how some of the moneys improperly paid out were dispensed. In consequence, it is alleged, there is some excitement in that class of Republicans whom these developments will implicate. A prominent city official, who saw Government employees at work yesterday at the *Times* office addressing wrappers for that journal, assert that some of them are now employed there for some time past on the pay roll of the city government, receiving money ostensibly as employes, to further the interests of Tammany, and in this way enormous sums have been paid for corrupt purposes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1871.

BASE BALL.

The Stars defeated the Atlantics to-day, score 10 to 9.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Helvetia, from Hamburg.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

The corresponding Secretary of the Army of the James, John H. Howell, gives notice that his address for the ensuing year will be at the army and navy club, No. 16 Fifth avenue, New York city. Generals Hawley, Charles H. Graham, President and Vice President, may also be addressed at the same place.

BENJAMIN F. COOPER,

A retired produce merchant, this morning while suffering from delirium tremens, attacked his wife with a carving knife and then, believing her dead, cut his throat with a razor. Both are in a critical condition.

STEAMERS SAILED.

Six steamers sailed for Europe to-day, the Calabria, City of Washington, St. Laurent, England, India and Deutschland. Among the passengers on the Calabria were the wife and daughters of Mayor Hall. Among those on the St. Laurent was Mr. Simens, managing director of the Narragansett Steamship Company.

ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH HORSES.

Mr. Tattersall, member of the London firm of that name, arrived here by the steamer Helvetia to-night with eight yearling horses, all of which are in excellent condition.

GERMAN MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of all the German societies has been summoned by the newly formed German-American Association, about one evening next, to consider the occurrences of July 12th.

MONEY FORWARDED TO BAEZ.

The steamer Ferri, sailing yesterday, took one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to pay President Baez, of St. Domingo, the second moiety of the lease of Samana. She also took arms for the Dominican Government.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements have been made with the Jamaica Government whereby the Pacific Mail Company will continue trips to that island for another year, for a subsidy of five thousand dollars. It is reported that the Panama Railroad Company is unable to pay the subsidy to the government when it last fell due.

FROM JAPAN TO EUROPE.

One hundred bales of Japanese silk, received overland from California, were shipped to Europe yesterday, forty-two days from Japan.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

At a meeting of workingmen, held last night, measures were taken to secure the stone cutters of Albany in their efforts to procure the enforcement of the eight-hour law.

BASE BALL.

The Atlantics beat the Stars at base ball, instead of the contrary, yesterday, score 10 to 9.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Directors of the Sailors' Retreat have agreed to permit the use of their building on Staten Island by the Government as a hospital for the sick and disabled of the navy.

POLITICAL.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 29.—*The Boone County Record*, Democratic, hoists the following ticket: President, W. H. Hatch; Vice President, B. Gratz Brown.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—The Republican Executive Committee to-day determined holding the County Convention September 7th.

CHICAGO, July 29.—At the solicitation of a large number of prominent citizens, Senator Carl Schurz has consented to address the Germans of Chicago on the evening of August 12th, on the prominent political questions of the day.

NEW YORK, July 30.—General Butler, on being interviewed by a New York reporter, gave his opinions on various subjects, and said he had never contemplated the contingency of what he would do if defeated for the Gubernatorial nomination before the Massachusetts Republican State Convention.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of a Boiler on a Crowded Ferry Boat.

Thirty-five Persons Killed or Drowned—One Hundred Others Wounded—Heart-Sickening Scenes.

NEW YORK, July 30, 7:30 P. M.—The Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, while in the slip at Whitehall and crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler at 1:20 P. M. The concussion was terrific, shattering the forward part of the boat, and killing and scalding a great many people. The hurricane deck was carried overboard, and fell over a large number of persons in the water, who were drowned. The scene is beyond description. Men were struck dumb at the loss of wives and little ones, and women distracted, having lost husbands and children, while little children were crying for their parents who are lost. The front of the boiler was suddenly blown out, lodging in the bow thirty feet distant. The forward part of the boat, the upper cabin and all, was instantly shivered and split into a thousand pieces. As an eye witness expressed it, the "forward part of the boat was lifted fifty feet in the air, the smoke stack fell, and then everything was buried in the hold. Passengers, chairs, stools, horses, benches and life preservers dropped into the hold at the boiler, which poured out a deadly volume. Many persons were blown overboard. Fathers and mothers had children blown from their arms into the water, which in an instant was alive with men, women and children struggling for life. The after part of the boat, which had escaped the force of the explosion, would have been safe for the uninjured, but they were panic-stricken and leaped overboard without regard to consequences.

Captain Ullman, of the new street police, hearing the explosion, was promptly on hand, and the fire alarm was sounded. Dr. Shine was on the scene within ten minutes well provided with medicines and bandages. Cool and collected, he saved several lives by his prudence. Within twenty minutes Inspector Jamison was on the ground directing efforts of police and keeping back the crowd. Many persons were drowned. The harbor police boat came to the rescue, and a gentleman who was in a row boat near by saved several lives. The firemen also went to the rescue and right bravely did they work.

The debris in the fore part of the hold was first removed. The cries of the poor half-boiled victims were heart rending. Stimulants were given them as they struggled beneath the beams. As fast as the wounded were recovered they were borne to the deck of another ferry boat moored alongside, where they were properly cared for by Dr. Shine. Within twenty minutes fifteen were taken to the street hospital were at the wharf. The scalded victims were placed in the ambulances and driven to the hospital at full speed. Private carriages and express wagons were also brought into requisition. The insurance patrol wagon bore several loads of mangled human beings to the hospital. Some died on the way, while others were delirous with pain. One ambulance was filled with children whose eyes were closed, and their whole faces swelled beyond all recognition, their feet and legs cooked, and their tender muscles laid bare.

By four o'clock over seventy wounded had been recovered and received in the Center Street Hospital, five of whom died within an hour. The scenes here were heart-rendering. Twelve dead bodies were recovered from the boat. Four have since been found in the water, and five dead, making, so far as known, twenty-one persons killed nearly outright. Many of those in the water clung to the pieces till they were rescued, but others sank before aid could reach them. At least twenty-five persons must have been killed and drowned. This is the lowest estimate. The wounded will reach one hundred. Many of them were placed in carriages and driven to their homes. The drug stores in the neighborhood were filled with them. Among the injured was Sheriff Madden, of Brooklyn, who was driven to his house.

Over 15,000 persons gathered at the Battery within an hour after the explosion. John Magee, pilot, was blown from the forward pilot house twenty feet into the air, but by the time the boat was headed out a scratch. John Freeland was captain of the boat, and Harry Robinson engineer. The latter is a colored man, and the indignation of the passengers against him is tremendous, though his friends claim that he is not to blame. The boat was inspected by J. H. Mathias, United States Boiler Inspector, on the 15th of June, and received a certificate.

Robinson, the engineer, makes the following statement: I live in Stepleton; am about forty-five years of age; have been an engineer for twenty years; have been employed by the Company for sixteen years; I got a certificate and passed examination; I did not bring my certificate to the Company, for the Company did not require one on this ferry; I had entire charge of the Westfield. The boat is a two-deck boat, run on Sundays between regular trips; was on the 11 o'clock trip when the explosion occurred. I had just come off the deck; it was then fifteen minutes past one; I went down into the fire room; one of the engineers, Patrick Finnigan, was in the room; I said, 'Patrick, how is the water?' and he said, 'All right;' at that time I approached the boiler and attempted another rescue, the negroes then commencing to stone the police, who returned the assault. Three or more whites were hurt, one of the negroes killed and a policeman killed, and several wounded. A committee of citizens, appointed by Mayor Robinson, waited upon the Republican leaders and Mr. Stanley, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and requested that the train of negroes be taken away. To this Stanley replied that he would not carry them away until he was ready.

Killed by His Partner.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Thomas Wallace was shot and killed yesterday at Blaine Falls, on the big fork of Big Sandy, by his partner, named Dolan, with whom he had a dispute about some machinery.

Raid on a Gambling Den.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—The police made a raid on a gambling den over the "Dew Drop" saloon on West Washington street, kept by Peter McNully, last night. Twenty-seven men were arrested and taken to the Police Station, where part of them gave bail for their appearance to-morrow, and the others were locked up.

Don't Go Swimming on Sunday.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 29.—To-day during the bathing hour, the room of Mr. Demli, of Philadelphia, at Congress Hall, was robbed of a watch, diamonds, etc., valued at four thousand dollars.

OMAHA.

A Very Severe Storm—Four Inches and a Half of Rain Falls in Less than Twelve Hours.

OMAHA, July 29.—The severest rain storm ever known here visited this section last night, doing great damage. Roads and bridges were washed away in every direction. About two miles of track was washed out, and other portions for a distance of ten miles West much damaged. No trains can leave here before Monday. Heavy thunder and lightning accompanied the storm. The U. S. observer reports that four and a half inches of rain fell between the hours of 9:30 last evening and 6 this morning.

A. Simon, formerly a wealthy merchant of Kansas City, Mo., unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide at Louisville on Saturday. He lost his property some time ago.

THE KU-KLUX.

What is Known of the Organization

Results of the Congressional Investigation—The Grand Object to Put Down the Republican Party and Put in Power a Democratic Administration—Report of the Sub-Committee on Evidence Obtained in South Carolina—Innumerable Outrages Traced Up and Fastened on the Ku-Klux, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1871.

A gentleman who has official access to the evidence taken by the Ku-Klux Committee, has prepared a statement embodying what the majority of the committee considers proved, and which the Republican Executive Committee has indorsed and will circulate. The main points claimed to be established by the evidence are:

First, That in all the late insurrectionary States and generally diffused, though not found in every county, there is an oath-bound secret organization, working only at night, and its members arrayed in disguise, with officers, signs, signals, pass-words, grips and all the necessary paraphernalia, with the pledged and sworn purpose of putting down the Republican and putting up the Democratic party.

Second, That the organization came into being a few months previous to the last Presidential election, during which canvass it was in its most vigorous condition, but is now through all the South with more efficient discipline and effective direction than ever, reviving in preparation for the next Presidential campaign.

Third, That this Ku-Klux organization is a premeditated and determined scheme for carrying the South at the next election of President, and so, by securing the entire electoral vote of that section, make sure the election of the Democratic nominee.

Fourth, That the officers and established modes of "dens," as they call their separate bands, are leading and active Democratic politicians of the South.

Fifth, That the Committee has the hearty aid of a large section of the Democratic party in all those States, and the acquiescence of nearly the entire party.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The sub-Ku-Klux Committee, consisting of Senator Scott and Representatives Stevenson and Van Trump, reached Washington to-day, returning from a sojourn of four weeks in various parts of South Carolina, where they have been investigating Ku-Klux outrages on the spots where they occurred.

They first visited the capital, Columbia. More than one hundred refugees who had fled from violence in various counties were examined, but after examining witnesses for two days the Committee determined to go closer to the scenes of the alleged violence, and went to Spartansburg. They continued to remain three or four days, but stayed eleven. When word got out through Spartansburg county that they were there, whites and negroes, victims of violence, came in by the dozen from all the sections. Murders and cruel whippings by Ku-Klux bands had been so terrible then that in many neighborhoods nearly every negro man in the county and white man had slept in the woods for months every night. Some exhibited scarred and mangled wounds, maimed ears and other proofs of the violence they had suffered. During the Committee's stay, one hundred and eighteen cases of whipping were proved.

The Committee awoke every morning to find in the yard by the hotel a new crowd of victims to the Ku-Klux, some Democrats who had been driven by outrages which cannot be described with decency. After being whipped, the victims, well known persons, were often compelled to ride off on a rail, to publish a card renouncing the Republican party. In the file of the hotel register, kept by the proprietor, a newspaper, forty-two such cards were found, recently published.

At Unionville the committee remained three days. Not an avowed Republican was found in the place, though there was a Republican majority in the county. Surrounded by a few that they would avow themselves Republicans, and by the negroes here in force, the Committee had to go closer to the scenes of the alleged violence, and went to Yorkville, where the county is more evenly divided politically. Here the Committee found the Ku-Klux more efficiently organized, and the intimidation of the Democrats against him is tremendous, though his friends claim that he is not to blame. The Committee has taken by J. H. Mathias, United States Boiler Inspector, on the 15th of June, and received a certificate.

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Don't Go Swimming on Sunday.

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CRIME.

The Ford-Beach Shooting Affray.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Munson Beach, who was shot night before last by Joseph K. Ford, died between one and two o'clock this morning. The Coroner held an inquest this afternoon, and the jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from the effects of the wound inflicted by Ford.

Finally Accepted.

Patrick Burns, convicted of the murder of one Ostermyer some months ago and sentenced to be hanged next Friday, has been induced to accept of commutation to ten years in the penitentiary, finally accepted it to-day under protest, and was sentenced accordingly.

Serious Shooting Affray.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., July 29.—A very serious shooting affray occurred in Benton county on the 25th between two families named Melton and Reese. One day in question twelve men were threshing wheat in a field near the residence of Reese, among them a father and half a dozen sons, who were present. Six men of the Melton family came to the field and while stood around the thresher for some time, when all of a sudden one of Pierces struck one of Reese's with a pitchfork. The father of Reese then struck Pierce with a grain cradle, when another one of Pierce's, pulling a pistol, shot Reese in the head, inflicting a dangerous wound, shot another one of Reese's thrown in the thigh, and killing a third one outright. A general fight then commenced, in which two others, one on each side, were wounded. The assailants then started on a retreat, when one of the Pierces shot back at the crowd and at the same instant received a shot from one of the Reeses, which killed him. No arrests have been made. The difficulty grew out of some differences between the children of the two families while at school.

Found Murdered.

The son of a respectable family, living near Fort Gibson, named Henson, was found murdered near that place a few days ago. His throat was cut from ear to ear.

Bold Robbery.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Robbers entered the residence of Luther D. Carey, in Mount Healthy, Ohio, to-day at noon, and after seizing, handcuffing and tying him, blew open a safe, taking therefrom $5,000 in United States bonds and one thousand cash.

A New York Broker Committed to Jail—Serious Riot in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29.—John F. Pickerell, a New York broker, who was brought here on a charge of fraud by officers of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, was committed to jail today in default of bail.

A riot occurred at Goldsboro, N. C., to-day. About 5,000 negroes arrived there from Newbern and the lower counties, on an excursion train chartered by the Republican Executive State Committee, to attend a mass meeting at which Congressman Thomas, Ex-Senator Abbott, Marius Erwin and R. C. Badger were to be the speakers. There were very few white people in the town. Many of the negroes were intoxicated when they arrived. The police arrested one turbulent negro, and while on the way to the guard house with the prisoner, the negroes rallied and released him. The prisoner was then recaptured and taken by the police to the Exchange Hotel. About one hundred negroes came in close proximity, rallied at the hotel and attempted another rescue, the negroes then commencing to stone the police, who returned the assault. Three or more whites were hurt, one of the negroes killed and a policeman killed, and several wounded. A committee of citizens, appointed by Mayor Robinson, waited upon the Republican leaders and Mr. Stanley, President of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and requested that the train of negroes be taken away. To this Stanley replied that he would not carry them away until he was ready.

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OWATONNA, MINN.

Trial of Field Machinery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OWATONNA, MINN., July 29, 1871.

Owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather, the managers adjourned the further trial of reapers and mowers until Tuesday next. The management of the contest is still on the increase. The Smith mower is looked on as the coming machine. The trial of plows and harrows commenced this morning. The Gang Plow had a decided success. The trial will probably occupy next week.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 7:30 P. M.

The barometer has risen since Saturday on the California coast. It has risen decidedly to-day on Lake Superior, and fallen slightly on the Southern lakes. The temperature has fallen on the upper lakes but on Erie has risen somewhat. Light winds have every where prevailed, and local rains have been reported from Main to Virginia and in Minnesota. Local storms are now reported in the Middle Atlantic States and Western Tennessee, and clearing weather from Kansas and North Carolina. The conditions are favorable for further local storms on the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic coast, as also from New Jersey to Northern Michigan. The high area in Missouri and Arkansas. Cloudy and warmer weather will probably prevail Monday very generally east of the Mississippi.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

VERDICT AGAINST THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

CAIRO, ILL., July 29.—The case of Cobb, Blaisdell & Co. vs. the Illinois Central Railroad, in which damages to the amount of $40,000 was claimed for delay in the delivery of grain some years ago, resulted to-day in a verdict of $25,000 for plaintiffs, and a motion for a new trial was taken under advisement until next term of court.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana, at Monroe, yesterday, decided that the State Auditor must register $750,000 of State bonds in favor of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railway on the completion of the road to Donaldsonville.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, July 29.—The first rail on the Denver and Rio Grande road was laid yesterday afternoon, and rolling stock and iron enough received to complete one hundred miles of the road. Track laying will be commenced next Monday. It is expected to progress at the rate of five miles per day.

SECOND EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dr. Dollinger Elected Rector of the University of Munich—Prolongation of Thiers's Power—The New Spanish Ministry Talk Bombastically of Crushing the Cuban Insurrection—Americans Visiting France Required to Have Passports—Reorganization of the French Army and Civil Service, &c., &c.

Dr. Dollinger Elected Rector of Munich University.

MUNICH, July 29.—Dr. Dollinger has been elected Rector of the University of Munich. Fifty-four professors voted in his favor and six against him.

Prolongation of Thiers's Term of Office.

PARIS, July 29.—It is expected the prolongation of Thiers's power as Chief Executive, will be voted by the Assembly next week.

A majority of the committee of the Assembly are reported to be in favor of the imposition of tax on income.

High Flown Talk About Crushing the Cuban Insurrection.

MADRID, July 29.—The change in the Spanish Cabinet will work no change in the administration of affairs in Cuba. The President of the Ministry, Senor Zorilla, in presenting the new ministerial programme to the Cortes, stated that there would be no departure from the colonial policy of Marshal Serrano's late government, and declared that the Spanish government "can't help sustaining the contest with the rebellion while a single rebel cries down with Spain." Our property, our blood, all we have and all we are, will we send to defend the integrity of the Spanish dominion."

Reorganization of the French Army and Civil Service.

PARIS, July 29.—Gambetta has laid before President Thiers a proposition for the reorganization of the army and civil service. The army plans are supposed to come from Generals Faidherbe and Chanzy, in conjunction with Due Delmazia and Prince de Joinville. President Thiers and Marshall MacMahon approve of the plans submitted. Some surprise is expressed at the co-operation of Royal Princes with Gambetta and Thiers.

Americans Must Have Passports.

Americans visiting Europe must bring passports, especially naturalized citizens, as the latter cannot get them here without showing the proper papers.

Cooperstown and Royalty.

LONDON, July 29.—The French Ambassador, Duke de Broglie, gives a dinner this evening to Count de Paris. Royal honors will be done the Prince on the occasion, apparently.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 29.—Arrived, the Java.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 29, 11 A. M.—Consols 93¼@93⅜. Bonds —5-20s of '62, 92; do of '65, 92; do of 67, 92¼; do of 67, 92; 10-40s, 92.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton flat; middling uplands 9¾d.

Breadstuffs unchanged.

Pork 59s.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Trials and Tribulations of Professional Base Ball Players.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 29, 1871.

A lengthy statement from the players and directors of the Kekionga base base ball club appeared in the *Gazette* this morning, in reply to W. H. Lennon's statement in the *Sentinel* on Monday, in which he attempts an exposure of the action of the management of the above club and their treatment of the nine, and his vindication of his conduct. Lennon's recent expulsion called forth his card of yesterday. In their reply to his statements they say that they refuse a military organization, was investigated. A prominent lawyer of the city, who had arrived at the cross-examination, startled the committee by stating that he believed the nine players who composed the club also publish a statement in the same paper, stating that the amount generally received at the hands of the managers was all that could be desired; that their salaries are paid promptly, and many other similar statements. Lennon's private citizens have therefore left sojourn here most pleasant and enjoyable. They close by saying as a proof of the *Tribune's* lies and the incorrectness of Lennon's statements, that they will continue to stick to the organization as long as they are wanted. A stock company, to be known as the Kekionga Base Ball Association, with a few thousand dollars, is now being raised here for next season, and meets with good encouragement.

AKRON, O.

Verdict of Murder in the First Degree Found Against John H. Hunter—Motion for a New Trial Overruled—The Prisoner Sentenced to be Hanged November 24, 1871.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., July 29, 1871.

At nine o'clock this morning Judge Hitchcock delivered an able charge to the jury in the Hunter murder trial. At half-past eleven it was announced that the jury had agreed. The prisoner was soon brought into court looking very pale. He took his seat and his eyes were cast down. The jury took a look up when the jury came in, nor when William Pryor, their foreman, read the verdict, "We find the prisoner, John H. Hunter, guilty of murder in the first degree." Hunter's counsel then gave notice that this afternoon at three o'clock, and if not granted, they would receive it in the morning. At three o'clock this afternoon the Court convened. The motion for a new trial in the Hunter case was argued by counsel on both sides, and Judge Hitchcock spoke for half an hour in a deliberate, incoherent manner. Judge Hall had been chosen by Hunter, &c. When he sat down Judge McClure pronounced the following sentence: "It is the judgment of this Court and the sentence of the law that you be taken hence to the jail of this county; that you be there safely and securely kept for the period of seven weeks, Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1871, and that on that day you be hanged by the neck until you are dead." The execution prescribed by law, and that then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock M., of said day, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Construction Train Precipitated into a River —Six Persons Killed, Two Fatally and Twelve Injured Slightly.

NATAHOTA, TEXAS, July 29.—A construction train bound north this evening, with nine cars and eighteen laborers was precipitated into the Nasasota river. The derrick of the wrecking car striking the lateral braces and rods of the bridge caused the accident. The superstructure and first span were carried away, and the second, third and fourth spans went to the bottom with the cars and engine, a mass of ruins. Many were thrown into the river, while the first and injured and twelve more or less injured. One man was thrown twenty feet in the air and falling instantly killed.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Rev. William Thomas Saunders, A. M., a prominent and popular minister of the Methodist Church, died at Madison, Ind., Saturday, of brain fever.

The Halifax correspondent of the Toronto *Telegraph* says the fishing clause of the Washington Treaty has become quite popular in the Provinces, and fishermen and merchants are quite satisfied with it. No opposition to the treaty can prove popular here.

Alex. Lovelot, a French Canadian, residing with his family on Navy Island, and Edward Bogardus, of Chippewa, in attempting to cross to Navy Island, on Monday night, were carried over Niagara Falls. On Friday remnants of their boat were found, and the bodies of the latter have been found. Lovelot leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has received information of the death of her niece Mrs. Robt. J. Todd, of Paris, Ky., who was married only a few months ago.

The base ball match at Chicago, Saturday, between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Ætnas, of Chicago, resulted in favor of the former by twenty-four tallies.

In the pigeon-shooting match at Chicago, Saturday, for the championship of the United States and five hundred dollars a side, A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, the present champion, killed ninety-one out of a hundred birds, and Ira Paine, of New Jersey, eighty-nine.

The storm at Omaha, Neb., Friday night, was more severe than at first supposed. Roads and bridges in all directions were washed out, and the crops in many places destroyed. The storm was accompanied by severe lightning, two buildings in the city of Omaha struck and one horse killed. The track of the Union Pacific railroad was washed away at several places between Omaha and Gilmore station, ten miles distant. A creek near Omaha swelled to a flood and carried a quarter of a mile of the track bodily over a forty-feet high, landing it some distance below on the prairie. In another place a car of railroad iron lodged in a tree five feet from the ground. The Omaha and Great Western Railroad was submerged at numerous places. Many believe the loss of crops will reach $100,000.

A Havana telegram of Saturday says: The submarine telegraph cable has been successfully extended to St. Vincents. Fifty or more prisoners are on trial in Martinique for complicity in the recent insurrectionary affair. Another has assumed the reins in Demerara, British Guinea, for New York, and should her trip be successful a monthly line of steamers will be established between the two ports.

There was a prize fight at Algiers, La., between two noted bruisers of New Orleans, Jim Burns and Jim Donnelly. After fighting three rounds, lasting eight minutes, Donnelly declared he could fight no longer, having been badly punished about the body. The crowd left disappointed, expecting a better fight.

President Grant and family will remain at his cottage in Long Branch the remainder of the season, and will on leaving there proceed to Washington. The President has abandoned his trip to the West and California, he having been advised by Generals Pope, Sheridan, Sherman and others that it would be now too late in the season for a satisfactory visit through the West. He thinks he has earned a vacation and the country being in a barren condition. He has accordingly concluded to postpone his trip till the latter part of the spring of 1872.

Joseph Smith, about fifteen years old, was run over in Cincinnati on Saturday evening, by a backing train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, while sitting on the track with a companion eating water melons.

Eight clergymen, representing the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Lutheran, Christian and Universalist Churches in Cincinnati, spoke yesterday on the repeal of the Sunday laws. Much interest is felt in the anti-repeal mass meeting for to-night. A number of prominent laymen are announced for speech.

A Toronto letter says the election to the Legislature of Quebec resulted in the choice of forty-five Ministerialists and twenty-one Conservatives.

Andrew and Crawford Barns, brothers, of Morton, R. I., were drowned off Ballocks Point Saturday afternoon by the capsizing of their boat. Their families were in company on shore in full view of the accident.

THE Governor has appointed the following notaries public for a term of three years: Wm. W. Evarts, Shamokin; Northumberland county; A. Clark Johnson, Allegheny city; and W. S. Jones, Pittsburgh.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA

The Most Appalling in Modern Annals.

Men Living on Roots and Grass and Uncarthed Corpses—Parents Devour Their Own Offspring—The American Civil War Partly Responsible.

[Special to the New York.]

LONDON, July 28.—The reports we are receiving here give new and, if possible, even more horrible and appalling details of the Persian famine. The dearth is very much more widespread than at first reported. In place of being confined to the province of Khorassan it extends over the entire land. Already the loss of life has been fearful. Persia is said, on reliable authority, to have lost fifty per cent. of her population. Thousands of people, half famished, have dragged themselves across the frontier into Turkish Arabia and Gobood, while those who have not had the strength to emigrate, are daily prevented from doing so by the strong arm of the government, are daily dying by thousands of starvation. A Persian subject cannot leave his native country, even to go upon a pilgrimage to Meshed Hoscin or to Mecca, without special permission from the authorities, and this permission is every now, in spite of the present appalling condition of the country, still insisted upon. The people, in desperation, however, use every means to elude the vigilance of the Government and escape into happier lands.

It appears that there was a terrible drought last year, which was followed as a natural consequence by a partial failure of the crops. There was great suffering and privation, but comparatively little mortality.

THE AMERICAN WAR A CAUSE OF THE FAMINE.

It is a curious fact that this famine is, to a certain extent, one result, though of course an indirect one,

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE E. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

LATE advices from Alexandria are to the effect that the Khedive of Egypt meditates striking a vigorous blow for his independence. Besides evading the Imperial restriction as to the numerical force of his army, he has made contracts for very materially increasing his armaments. In late correspondence on the subject we find the statement that "Mr. CHARLES KNAP, a manufacturer of the famous Rodman guns, and who has a permanent agent at Alexandria, has just paid Egypt a personal visit, and leaves with a contract in his pocket for one hundred and twenty guns, with five hundred rounds of ammunition for each."

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of the 28th announces the departure from that city, on the day previous, of the first through fast train from St. Louis to Baltimore, over the Ohio and Mississippi and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads. In the train were five cars of bulk grain, and on each car were placed immense placards bearing the inscription: "St. Louis greets Baltimore! First through cars from St. Louis! Bulk grain from the St. Louis elevator to the Baltimore elevator!" The fast freight line which has been established over this route is called the "Continental Line." The grain is sent as samples of St. Louis grading, and it is expected will attract favorable attention, in view of the fact that there are now several heavy European orders for winter wheat unfilled in Baltimore.

THE New York *Times* of Saturday publishes a supplement containing a statement in full of the accounts which it had previously printed by installments. The total amount of money alleged to have been paid to four firms for carpenter work, furniture, plastering and plumbing, chiefly during the years 1868 and 1869, is *nine million, seven hundred and eighty-nine thousand, four hundred and eighty-two dollars*. On this sum it is stated that Mayor HALL, who signed the warrants without question, could—by the due exercise of the powers vested in him by law—have saved to the city upwards of *seven millions* of dollars. Some conception of the aggregate volume of the frauds perpetrated by the ring may be gained when it is considered that the revelations thus far given by the *Times* embrace only four accounts, in a single department of the Controller's office. The supplement is printed in English and German, and is accompanied with analytical tables and other explanations to assist the reader in making up his judgment. It is the biggest millstone which has yet been hung around the neck of Tammany, and the party of which it is the head and front.

APPALLING accounts of the terrible Persian famine continue to reach us. The details show it to be the most dreadful famine on record. Two years ago a couple of millions of people died in India from starvation, but the mortality in Persia is greater still. It is calculated that fifty per cent. of its eight millions have already perished, while the cholera pestilence is also busily at work among the surviving hunger-stricken multitude. These are described as being almost beyond the reach of help, since even if food were brought from India there are no cattle left to transport it into the interior; while even if there were, it is a month's journey from India to the stricken provinces. One indirect cause of the famine is said to have been our own civil war; the high price of cotton during its progress having induced many smaller cultivators of the soil to abandon the raising of other crops and embark in its production. The high cost of opium, owing to the tax imposed upon its exportation by the East India Government has, it is said, also stimulated the production of poppies instead of grain, and reduced the area of land employed in the raising of provisions—a policy which doubtless tended to aggravate the dreadful consequences of last year's drouth and failure of the crops.

THERE is probably more truth than poetry in our New York dispatches, herewith published, alleging the implication of Republican officials in the infamous venalities of the Tammany ring. Concerning which we have to remark that there is but one course to pursue; and that is to push to the utmost not only the investigation but also whatever criminal prosecutions it may render necessary, irrespective of men or of their political affiliations. Wherever a man is proved to have been a party to these villainous spoliations, either as briber or bribed—if it can reach him let the swift arm of the law bring him up with a round turn; while if his scoundrelism has been of that prudent character which is too shrewd to be caught napping in its villainy, let him at least be exposed to the scorn and indignation of all honest men everywhere. The more widely the ramifications of this atrocious conspiracy against the people extend, the more imperative and absolute is the necessity that they shall be laid bare to the quick. Let the saddle be put on the right horse, no matter in what stable they are stalled or to what breed they belong. We sincerely hope that the threat of publishing the names of Republicans alleged to have been subsidized with the respective amounts said to have been paid to them, will be carried out. No matter how base and contemptible may be the motive of Tammany in threatening the exposure, if the guilt exists let it be made. The people are in the mood of a grand thief hunt—let the whole pack of rascals be unearthed and chased at once. The disclosures of the ring will not lessen its own detestable infamy one iota, but if it shall enable the people to put their brand upon other ignominious wretches who, under a pretense of uprightness, have hitherto defrauded them of their confidence and esteem, the revelation will be a national blessing.

AN immortality of gratitude awaits the man possessing the requisite pluck and daring to drag HALL and CONNOLLY into the criminal dock, and put them on trial for the stupendous crimes with which they stand charged before the public. The proofs of their guilt are fully at hand, public sentiment will back any man who undertakes the prosecution of the swindlers, and this the best interests of the country imperatively demand shall be done, if the matter of the recent exposures is to be anything other than a hollow mockery of conscience, manhood, integrity, justice, of national character and honor. But that which is everybody's business is nobody's business. There must be a leader. Who shall he be? The man who at this juncture shall step forward as the representative of the people in this contest, will by that act place himself upon a prouder eminence than, with very few exceptions, has ever in this country been attained. The labors of the *Times* in organizing public sentiment are beyond all praise, but now that the army is formed who will lead it to victory? Anything short of the trial and conviction of the municipal robbers is a defeat. The legions are assembled. *Cæsar* only is wanting. In the absence of any other man, it would seem eminently fit and proper that MARSHALL O. ROBERTS should assume this position. A little while ago he virtually certified that the accounts of the Controller were correct. He has since stated that the public misunderstood the nature of the paper signed by him. This is his golden opportunity. His known high character puts any suspicion of complicity with fraud entirely out of the question, and his fellow-citizens would rally around him as one man should he take upon himself the discharge of this high trust. Should his courage not be equal to the emergency, some other leader must be found. Who is the man that desires the gratitude of the whole country, and has bravery enough to do something to deserve it?

A CRISIS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The earliest, and perhaps the most important political battle of the year, comes off in North Carolina on Thursday of the present week; on which day the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention ordered by the last Legislature, takes place. The situation is quite complicated, and involves the possibility of very serious consequences. The present Constitution was adopted three or four years ago, under the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts, and was duly ratified by the people. Last year, for the first time since the war, the State went Democratic, whereupon the Legislature proceeded to impeach and remove Governor HOLDEN, and to order a Convention for the purpose of revising the fundamental law. This bill was passed by a bare majority vote, and would therefore upon the face of it appear to be unconstitutional; since the organic law of the State provides that no alterations shall be made in it unless a bill for the purpose shall have passed the Legislature by a three-fifths majority, and shall have been published six months previous to a new election of members, and shall have also passed the succeeding Legislature by a two-thirds majority, finally being submitted to the people for ratification by a majority of their votes. The movement for a Convention would therefore seem to be illegal and revolutionary; for the reason that the people, by their ratification of the present Constitution, have estopped themselves from the right of calling a Convention except through the primary action of the General Assembly, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. The main object of the movers is, according to their own admission, to reconstruct the judiciary. Prior to the war, all Judges and Justices of the Peace were chosen by the Legislature, and this method, should the Democrats carry the Convention, it is proposed to re-establish; the election of all judicial officers of whatever grade to be transferred from the control of the people to the Legislature, which intends to invest them with a life tenure, and charge them with the management of all elections—it being purposed to make up the county election boards from the justices so elected. Further, the Democrats boldly avow their purpose, should the result of the election prove favorable to their designs, to remove all the present judges and justices, and elect their successors at the first ensuing session of the Legislature. Put into plain terms the scheme is the initial attempt to overthrow the present State Constitutions of the Southern States, and it therefore possesses a national significance. Another object of the movement is to repeal that part of the Constitution which exempts a poor man's homestead from attachment for debt. This question has already been tested before the Supreme Court of the State, and by that body pronounced constitutional. Democracy seems bound to destroy it, however, even if compelled to resort to illegal methods to do so. The Republicans are in hopes of electing a majority of the members of the Convention, in which event they will dissolve it without action. The canvass has been exceedingly vigorous and bitter on both sides, the control of the State for 1872 and for many years thereafter being at stake. Should the Democrats succeed in forming the convention, it is possible that the General government will be called upon to decide between the two rival State governments, while, if the revolutionary party is defeated, it will be compelled to change its programme throughout the entire Southern States. The probabilities of a Republican success are decidedly encouraging, it being expected that many Democrats will vote for Republican delegates, partly because of the threatened repeal of the homestead clause, but more by reason of their dread of a fresh interposition of Federal authority and a possible military reoccupation of the State.

WE should not be surprised if the criminal blunder committed by the Irish of New York in attacking the recent Orange procession in that city, were sought to be made the pretext for tightening the screws upon their countrymen at home. The comments of the British press upon the riots have just come to hand; their almost unanimous tenor being that the delinquencies of Irish character, and its tendencies to turbulence and violence, result from inherent depravity and not from English maladministration, as charged; and that this sanguinary propensity has fully justified the rigorous policy which England has pursued toward Ireland during the past three hundred years. There is no doubt that the more disagreeable the Irishman of New York resembles his countrymen of Westmeath or Derry, the more he retards the welfare of his native land. If in this country, where not a single trace of the grievances under which they have suffered at home is to be found, Irishmen choose to revive old associations of faction and civil discord, the inevitable conclusion drawn abroad is that they are not fitted for the exercise of political freedom; the action of the true friends of Ireland being embarrassed accordingly. The restiveness of the Irish in the United States works injury to their brethren at home. If they want to see their country prosperous, let them become law abiding citizens themselves.

HERE is a case in which it is difficult to tell whether ignorance or malignancy has the mastery. Referring to the arrest of the publisher of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, who is also State printer, for perjury in swearing to false accounts, the Pottsville (Pa.) *Standard*—Democratic—observes: "When the door of the penitentiary closes behind him, that will be another dead loss to the Radical party." When it is remembered that the Indianapolis *Sentinel* is the official Democratic organ of Indiana, and that its publisher is a well known life-long Democrat of the most ultra views and doctrines, the infinite wisdom and compassionateness of the *Standard* become better understood. Mr. BRIGHT may or may not be guilty. It is possible that, as he claims, the charge is groundless and malicious. With this, however, we have nothing to do, further than to hope that he will be able to establish his innocence before the Courts. But we cannot sufficiently admire the astounding honesty and intelligence of the editor of the *Standard*; who, if he did not know the political character of the journal in question, and of its publisher, has—well, has shown himself peculiarly qualified for the conduct of a Democratic paper: while, if he did know it, the same extraordinary mental competency and moral fitness are illustrated in an equally remarkable degree.

ONE of the numberless abuses to which the franking privilege is subjected, is the way in which it has been made to do service to scatter campaign political documents throughout the country. In a public letter specifically denying a recent charge of General NOYES, that documents of the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio were printed at Washington by the Goverment at reduced rates, that the time of the Government clerks had been employed in directing them, and that they were franked all over the State, the Chairman of that Committee avers that all letters and papers sent out by the Committee have the postage on them paid, and that the postal expenses of the present campaign are borne by the party instead of the United States. This is a commendable innovation upon a bad practice, and we should be glad to see it generally instituted. In striking contrast with this example is the conduct of the Democratic managers of the Ohio campaign, who, perhaps for the reason that they consider it their duty as far as possible to forage off the enemy—are prosecuting their electioneering as much at the cost of the general government as they know how to make it. It having been charged by the Republicans that their own documents were sent out under the franks of Democratic Congressmen, the statement was denied and the accusers challenged to proof, whereupon the Postmaster of Columbus testified "that of 54,875 franks which passed the postoffice yesterday, all except sixty-eight were franks of the Hon. J. F. MCKINNEY, Democratic Congressman from Ohio, now on a visit to the Democratic State Executive Committee. The sixty-eight remaining were franks of the Columbus Postmaster on official business." Speaking generally, the Republican party is probably quite as responsible as the Democratic party for the abuse of the privilege in question, but in this instance at least it makes a clear and reputable showing.

THE Chicago Board of Health report that the condition of the water in the North Branch of the river has been very materially improved since the South Branch has been turned into the deepened canal. The numerous slips and lateral canals on the South Branch have been materially bettered and the worst of them much less offensive than they were before. Thus it would seem that as a sanitary measure the deepening of the canal has proved effective beyond the most sanguine expectations.

WM. C. STONE, a reporter on the Philadelphia *Age*, was drowned in New Jersey last Saturday.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

KOOPMANSCHAP, the importer of heathen Chinese, has been to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to look after the interests of about 350 Chinamen who were taken there to work on a railroad, and have received no pay. He found them living on blackberries and crawfish, and probably deemed the diet healthy for the Mongolian constitution, as he left them to continue the same regimen.

Constantinople is to be connected with the opposite Asiatic coast by a railroad tunnel, consisting of sheet-iron double-tubes, under the water of the Bosphorus. The tunnel is to be about 1,200 feet long, 10 feet in diameter, in the clear, and to be placed 36 feet below the level of the water, in order not to obstruct navigation.

Chicago has another wonder in surgery, said to be one of the most remarkable on record. Last June a Mrs. Diegnan was assaulted by her divorced husband with a claw-hammer. Several blows upon the head were given with this instrument, and the skull was fractured in two places. The first fracture was near the crown of the head, a blood-vessel was broken, and the brains exuded from the wound. Another blow broke the temporal bone in front of the left ear, and the hammer was buried to the handle in the brain. Other injuries were inflicted which could not fail to a certain extent to diminish the chances of recovery. The woman lingered in a precarious condition for some time, and contrary to all expectation, finally showed signs of rallying. She has so far improved that her medical attendant thinks she will in time recover. There is a partial paralysis, and an inability to use the vocal organs, both of which troubles it is thought will be cured in time, or greatly diminished. The openings still remain in the skull, and are to be filled with silver.

The effect of the intolerant spirit recently manifested in New York by the Hibernians is already shown by a practical reaction in Baltimore. A mass meeting was held there on Tuesday to organize an anti-Roman Catholic party. About five hundred people were present. Colonel William Louis Schley presided. Speeches were made and resolutions were adopted in favor of holding a convention on the 8th of August, to form an American Union party.

A few days since considerable excitement was occasioned in Broadway, New York, by the appearance of a negro dwarf, led by two white gentlemen. The negro was about forty years of age and about three feet high, his legs about ten inches in length, and his head of natural size. As he stumped along, smoking a large pipe, the glances of astonished spectators were returned with an evident reciprocity of admiration.

The Cape Ann Granite Company, with a blast of seven kegs of powder, started a block of granite in their quarry at Bay View one hundred and twenty-two feet in height, forty-five feet wide, and thirty feet deep, containing about one hundred thousand cubic feet, and weighing over fourteen thousand tons—supposed to be the largest block ever quarried in this or any other country.

Next to mining, the chief industry of Lake Superior is fishing. The special seat of this business is Bayfield in Wisconsin, about eighty miles from Duluth. Lake trout, whitefish and siskiwit are caught there and exported, fresh and salted, in every direction. Bayfield is a nice spot to pass a week or two in the summer.

There is a report to the effect that about one hundred thousand buffalo robes, including those which last year were called the "small pox" robes, are on the way to New York city from the west. These robes it is said come from South America, from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and other places, where small pox and yellow fever have raged so terribly of late, and it is said they are being brought by way of Chicago, for the purpose of misleading the public, and not by way of St. Louis as they came last year. If there exists any foundation for the report, the health authorities will doubtless take such action as will interfere with the calculations of parties who are base enough to bring death and disease to an overcrowded and super-heated city for the purpose of making money. It is further stated that not one of the robes which occasioned so great an excitement last year has been disinfected, burned, or destroyed in any way whatever. Then, too, there were but 50,000 robes *in transitu*, and now there are said to be 100,000 on the road.

Mr. Henry Bergh, in a letter to the New York Commissioners of Public Works on the subject of street pavements, contends that the macadamized road composed of small broken stones, is the best for cities; the only objection being that it is dusty, but this can be remedied by frequent sprinkling. He condemns the wooden pavement. His long residence in St. Petersburg, where this style of paving has had a long trial, convinced him that it is incapable of withstanding the wear and tear of city travel; the wood rots, and the streets need continual repair. The ashpalte pavements are no better than the wooden, for they become so soft that the feet of men and horses and the wheels of vehicles sink into them. The principal argument in favor of the macadamized road is its solidity; the next in importance is its freedom from jar and rattle.

A pleasant instance of the return of kindness is a legacy in bonds and stock shares, amounting to about $20,000, just left to the daughters of the late Henry Morris, of Philadelphia, by Mr. Horatio Ward, an American, but for many years a resident of London. The will says: "As these ladies are the granddaughters of the celebrated Robert Morris, of the Revolution, it will not be difficult to ascertain their actual residence. It will, doubtless, surprise them to get a legacy from a person they never knew and perhaps never heard of, therefore it seems but proper they should be informed that the bequest is made through compassion for their misfortunes, and in return for the kindnesses shown me by their father when I was a boy."

A good many of our readers will be rather surprised to learn that the entries at the Colorado Custom House for the year 1870 were in excess of all those of the custom houses of New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Savannah combined. Yet such is the fact, and the official reports are our authority for the statement.

Anthracite coal is a dollar a ton cheaper in New York than in Philadelphia with the advantages of freight, etc., in favor of Philadelphia. The citizens don't understand it any more than they do a great many things as between that city and New York.

By the Emigration report it appears that of the 15,000 emigrants arriving at the ports of Boston and San Francisco during the quarter ending June 30, more than one-half were skilled artisans, more, sentatives of about sixty different branches of industry.

The arrival of peaches in New York is immense. Thirty-four car loads arrived by rail Thursday, and five thousand crates by boat. The prices range from $1 to $2 a crate. On Friday morning six trains, averaging thirty cars each, and each car containing an average of five hundred baskets of peaches, making a grand total of ninety thousand baskets, arrived in New York city. The batch came from Delaware.

The head of the Bureau of Statistics estimates the annual product of the whisky stills of the country at 62,500,000 gallons. The Convention of Distillers, some time ago, placed the product at 216,000 gallons daily, which for 313 working days is about 67,000,000 gallons. The figures are not far apart. Mr. Young estimates that there are 150,000 licensed dealers who sell an average of $1,000 each, or $150,000,000 in all, which is $3 a head for the population.

Do Peaches Pay?

We have frequently, says the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial*, heard it said that peach culture does not pay, in the long run; but we doubt if many farmers have got more per acre for any other crop than Mr. E. C. Fenimore has received from peaches during the past ten years. He has, it is true, been so fortunate as to have a crop when other people had none; but, taking it all in all, his revenue has not been a bad one. A correspondent of a country paper recently visited him, and found that his orchards is on the decline, but Mr. Fenimore gave him the following report of its past products. In 1859 Mr. F. planted one hundred and ten acres in peach trees, which yielded as follows:

Date.	Baskets.	Value.
1861	191	$206 24
1862	1,994	899 24
1863	18,423	15,051 81
1864	25,964	18,413 98
1865	29,139	20,070 00
1866	13,675	29,966 07
1867	37,500	18,801 99
1868	4,250	15,281 68
1869	54,000	14,464 27
1870	16,092	15,667 76
Total	164,650	$150,811 89

This year Mr. Fenimore will gather but 12,000 baskets from his ninety acres still remaining in peaches, which at their probable price of fifty cents a basket, will yield him $6,000. We take it that the prices given are the orchard prices, that is, the growers actual receipts, exclusive of transportation and commission charges. The figures also show that under some circumstances a small crop is as good as a large one, as for instance in 1865, where the crop generally failed, yet Mr. Fenimore received as much for his meagre yield of 4,250 baskets as he got subsequently for an immensely larger yield. That year he received $5.60 per basket.

Dry Goods Imported.

The comparative value of imported dry goods at New York for the current month show a material increase over the corresponding months in the two preceding years, the total amount entered at the port being $8,829,726 against $6,996,728 in July, 1870, and $7,896,470 in 1869. This increase is chiefly on the manufactures of wool, cotton, and silk, which were also imported in considerable larger amounts than during the month of June. Linens show no material increase either as compared with the preceding month, or with former years. The stock in bond was increased $1,661,779, the entries for warehousing exceeding the withdrawals by that amount. This is not an unusual feature at this season of the year, when goods are arriving for the fall trade, and the withdrawals are small. The entries for consumption have been large, however, amounting to $4,627,472, in July, 1870, and $4,789, 969 in 1869.

THE recent large accessions to the population of Utah, in consequence of the discovery and operating of rich mines in that region, has greatly increased the strength of the anti-Mormon faction, and it is not unlikely that ere long, by a peaceful and orderly revolution, the dominion of Brigham Young will be overthrown. The "Liberal Party," as it is called, recently held a convention at Salt Lake City, and adopted a platform for "securing equal rights for all the people of Utah," in which the opposition of Mormonism set forth their principles as follows:

1st. Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

2d. Separation of Church and State in the Territory of Utah.

3d. A free and untrammelled ballot. We are opposed to the present system of numbering ballots, as subversive of the rights of American citizens.

4th. We are in favor of proper legislation for the full and complete protection of miners and mining interests.

5th. We demand in behalf of citizens of Utah Territory that the public officers, who are servants not the masters of the people, shall render a complete and full statement to the public of all revenues received and disbursements made by them.

A PARIS letter writer says: Seven weeks ago, a few rods from the Palace, within the very inclosure of the garden, the Communists—*Internationalists* let us call them, that the deeds may be a warning to the world as well as a vengeance for the past—Internationalists set fire to 50,000 pounds of powder and 3,000 charged guns, stored in the magazine of the Louvre, for, token pieces of which, still beneath the same soil, in an apartment secretly constructed by the Government during the first siege and separated from the apparent magazine by a thick stone wall, there remains to-day 400,000 pounds of powder in casks. It is guarded day and night by armed men. Had this place of concealment been known to the insurgents, or had the explosion forced a communication between the two, this letter would not have been written. We were too eager to see the interior of the gallery to spend much time for inspection without.

THE health of Mrs. Wharton, incarcerated at Baltimore on a charge of murder by poison, reported as failing for some time, has recently changed for the worse, and she is now confined to bed, hardly ever leaving it. She has been removed from the cell first assigned her, by advice of her physicians. Her daughter still remains with her, although she is suffering from the confinement.

PERSONAL.

There are usually a clergyman or two in London who supply the fancies of a class of people who wish to get the minimum of orthodoxy without doing anything unfashionable. The present favorite of the school is the Rev. Stopford Brooke. He is in the Church of England, and the creeds and the ritual are read in his church, but he is what is called very "liberal,"—which means that he departs from the natural scope of the creeds so far as he decently can. Mr. Brooke is thus very popular. He is eloquent and he is accomplished, and then he is not a dissenter. Mr. Motley attended his services, and those Americans generally who become converted to Episcopacy on landing in England, and who quit it when they depart, find Mr. Brooke a convenient compromise. The reverend gentleman is about to issue a new volume of sermons. Many consider him a second Robertson, and while that opinion prevails his sermons will be read.

There was a period near the end of his life when Theodore Hook, besides editing a newspaper and a magazine, was, to use his own expression, driving three novels or stories abreast; in other words, contemporaneously composing them. Dumas boasts of having engaged for five at once. The wonder at his unprecedented fertility led at one time to a general belief that most of his publications were concocted by a set of 'prentice hands or journeymen, whom he paid at so much a sheet; and that the master but contributed to their handiwork was a masterly touch here and there and his name on the title page. One of these, named Macquet, boldly laid claim to a portion's share of the composition of the best, and was strenuously supported by critics of authority.

Mrs. McVeagh, daughter of Simon Cameron, arrived in Harrisburg with her husband, Wayne McVeagh, United States Minister to Turkey, Thursday morning, making the trip from Philadelphia in a special train in two hours and a half.

Mrs. Bloomer, the originator of the costume for women which still bears her name, and one of the pioneers, if not the pioneer, in the woman's rights movement, is now said to be living quietly, without either social or political ambition, in a rising Kansas town, engaged in attending to a large family and a flourishing farm.

Saratoga hotel clerks are pretty good judges of quality, but mud and neglect will sometimes disguise a man so as to fool them. A short time ago Gen. Sherman arrived at midnight at a prominent hotel, then dressed in an old soiled duster buttoned close to his throat, with his straggling red beard pendating in a thousand separate and distinct directions, and without giving his name inquired if he could have a room. The clerk in the blandest manner informed him that he had just one left, a rear room in the fourth story. When the clerk had read the name of the distinguished guest, he had no difficulty in finding a splendid room vacant on the ground floor in front.

The rumored intention of the Marquis of Lorne and his bride to visit this country seems to have some foundation in fact. A private letter received in New York from London states that the visit was finally determined upon at a family council held before the Queen's departure for Osborne. It is also stated that Mr. Disraeli will make his arrangements to accompany the royal fourbeta.

A delegation of thirty Japanese arrived in New York a few days since. They are under the direction of Prince Schemidzo Ingad, who formerly spent several years in various places of instruction in this country, and on his return was despatched by his Government to supervise the education of twenty-nine young men, members of the highest families in the empire, who are destined to fill important Government situations. The Prince registered his name in fair, legible characters in the hotel book, and added these words: "With twenty-nine companions." After spending a few days in New York, they will be sent on parties of four or five to different universities throughout the country.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Friday says: Yesterday President Grant made a flying visit from Long Branch to this city, and stopped at the Continental. He was accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Frederick Grant, and Adjutant General Porter. So quiet were the movements of the distinguished party, that even his most intimate friends here did not know of his presence. There were a very few exceptions, however. Colonel Forney, Postmaster Bingham and Secretary Robeson paid their respects to his Excellency. The visit of the President was merely for the purpose of seeing his son Frederick off to the West, to enter upon a career as civil engineer of the Pacific Railroad. At three o'clock the party sat down to dinner, and within an hour thereafter the President had known the distinguished visitors knew them no more, for the young Lieutenant had taken the cars for the plains, and the President, with his aids, returned to his seaside residence.

The latest matrimonial engagement announced is that of Miss Chandler, only daughter of the millionaire Senator from Michigan, to Mr. Eugene Hale, the young, handsome and eloquent representative in Congress from the Fifth Maine district. It is said that the lady's parents only consent to the engagement upon condition that the young couple shall reside with them after the marriage, as they are unwilling to separate from their only child.

Canadians Enlisting as Cuban Filibusters.

A Montreal correspondent of the New York *Sun* says it has been definitely ascertained that the Cuban dupes of New York have for some weeks been actively enlisting men to form part of an expedition of about 7,000, which is expected to sail for Cuba in about three weeks. About seven hundred of Canada contingent have already been enlisted, and a portion of them sent to the States, where several rendezvous are made along the coast. Some of these men are in Portland, but the majority of them are near New York city. The men receive $100 bounty, and are promised six months' pay before they embark from the States. Their departure from Montreal has been very quietly managed. The government had no notion what was going on until many of the men had gone. They left in small parties, mingling them from ordinary travelers, as they have no arms, accoutrements, or uniforms, and keep well away from each other, going to the depots in twos or threes in carriages, hotel stages, or any ordinary mode of conveyance.

One of the officers of the expedition told the correspondent that he would have no difficulty in getting 5,000 volunteers, and that he could not take one-third of those who had offered. As near as can be ascertained, the expedition will not be ready in New York in about three weeks.

The Spanish Consul-general in Montreal from Quebec and gave the mayor what little information he had, but there was not sufficient evidence against the officer to warrant an arrest. He was, however, hinted, say that they are going to the States to look for work, and as hundreds of emigrants are daily going hence for that purpose, it is impossible to distinguish them.

Coal and Manufactories in Leavenworth.

A Leavenworth letter says: "It is but little known in the East that there is a bituminous coal mine from a shaft within the corporate limits of this city. Merely upon the faith of a geological survey of the ground, a few bold and adventurous men put all their worldly means into a pit here, and bored away in the credulity of their fellow-citizens, until they struck a vein of coal more than 700 feet below the surface, and it is now delivered in Leavenworth at fifteen cents and less a bushel. What a magnificent advantage does this give to a city situated in the midst of an agricultural people, with water and railroad communications! Already it is known that the best founder here, called the Great Western, is coining a mint of money for its owners; and it is one of the largest in the Western country. The citizens of Leavenworth and Kansas demand other manufactories. It is a long distance to Chicago and St. Louis, and manufactures of all kinds could be made profitable, this being the only city in the Valley that now presents the opportunity for such investments. The 20,000 acres of Leavenworth, within her corporate limits, should give her pre-eminence over all her rivals at no distant day. And how many million dollars' worth of agricultural implements are sold in this State cannot now be computed, since population is moving into its borders in such a tide that whole counties are settled and organized as if by magic.

THE census of England was all taken in one and the same day. Midnight of Palm Sunday was fixed as the census hour. There were 22,656 enumerators engaged in the work in England and Wales. In the State of Georgia, having nearly the same area, there were 192 enumerators to take our recent census. In the whole of the United States and territories, at last census, there were 6,451 enumerators. The result of the English census shows an increase of over 2,600,000 since the previous census in 1861. The increase from 1851 to 1861 was 12 per cent., and for the last ten years thirteen per cent.—a greater increase than at any other decade during the existence of the Government. The number of females exceeded the number of males by 925,764. The manufactures of the United Kingdom have increased largely since the last census was taken; importations of cattle 129 per cent.; fish 107 per cent.; wheat 65 per cent.; butter and cheese 113 per cent.; exports increased 49 per cent.; and imports increased 61 per cent.

A FAR northwest tourist, writing from Duluth, says: The great chain of lakes which I have just passed over on my way hither, is this season crowded with more of the sails of commerce than ever before, the carrying capacity being very largely in advance of that of two years since; and the shipyards all along the route are adding continually to the lake tonnage, and there is encouraging evidence manifested on all sides, that the soon-to-be-developed granary of the West will reward the North, and its great beyond, will find ample facilities, and a well equipped outlet to the markets of the world, when the Northern Pacific Railroad shall have brought to the headwaters of the lakes, the products of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington territory, Oregon and British Columbia as well.

THE number of distilleries coming into the possession of the Government by purchase, in case where the property is distrained for the non-payment of taxes, is very large. The Internal Revenue Bureau, however, refuses to give any information respecting the property, and is extremely reticent concerning the exact number of distilleries at present in possession of the United States. It is said that a party of speculators are negotiating with the Bureau for the purpose of getting possession of a portion of this property, and, therefore, information respecting the same is denied to outside persons.

THE revenue derived from the sale of stamps for matches amounted to over $2,000,000 last year. Those who manufacture matches on a small scale have not been able to retain their credit, owing to their failure last year to reduce the tax, and failures in business are frequent. The leading men engaged in this branch of industry are opposed to any reduction, as it is said that it creates a monopoly for them, and consequently they will work against every effort of the small dealers in their attempts to reduce the tax. Nevertheless, the remaining small manufacturers are organizing to bring about this result, and their desires are seconded by the Government.

A MINNESOTA letter says: From every part of the State come the most favorable reports of the crops. Wheat, in some localities, will be short, but the yield is good everywhere. Estimates of the coming harvest, made with great care at the office of the Commissioner of Statistics, place the total wheat crop between fifteen and seventeen millions. The yield of corn will be larger by one-sixth than in any previous year. The prospect for a better price for grain seems to be well founded. Heretofore all surplus grain was compelled to seek an outlet in winter. This year there will be two, and perhaps four, grain will be shipped via Duluth, from a very large territory, until Lake Superior freezes.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits indorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its beneficent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

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Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN,
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PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. from date, and will not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
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And Building Association,
NO. 68 SMITHFIELD ST.,
Between Fourth Avenue and Diamond Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL.....$200,000
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DEPOSITORS
Secured by Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds, or other good Securities.
Married Women and persons under age, by the Charter, can deposit money in their own name, and the money cannot be interfered with by any one except themselves.
The Association has also a plan to build Houses or Banks of Houses, and sell the same, and to be purchased of Real Estate at any one time to the amount of $5,000.
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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

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Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds,

(TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.)

For Sale at 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are a first lien on the Turtle Creek Division of the Road, having completed sixty miles. They are dated 1868, for thirty years, interest payable February and August.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, July 29, 1871.

The easy condition in local financial affairs has not changed materially during the week. Money is abundant and comparatively cheap, but the demand for it from responsible borrowers is very light. It is generally thought that this even current in monetary affairs here will continue for some time to come.

—Stock quotations in the local market are steady. Some few lots of bank shares were offered at about the ruling prices since the July dividends. There is not as much investing demand for our prime local securities as the easy condition of money would seem to suggest. Occasionally a lot of Valley 7-30 bonds, or Pittsburgh and Connellsville 6s, are purchased at the advanced prices.

—The Chicago *Tribune* says: The exhibition of the ability of the American people to pay taxes to the amount of over $100,000,000 per annum in excess of all the legitimate expenses of carrying on the Government, is, doubtless, regarded by many as having a tendency to advance the price of our 6 per cent. bonds, but it is evident that, owing to the Government option of redemption on the 5-20s, this exhibition of ability to pay only keeps the price of the bonds down. It shows to the holders of the 5-20s the possibility that the Government may avail itself of the option thus reserved, and that in case it should do so, any premium paid on the bonds would be lost, as the bonds are redeemed at par. It cannot be expected, therefore, that the 5-20s will ever get much above par in gold, and as a 5 per cent. bond encumbered with the same kind of an option cannot be reasonably expected to bear a premium price as a 6 per cent. bond, it will be seen that owing to this reserved option all the bond purchasing by the Treasury during the last two years has not helped the funding of the debt at all. The only benefit from it, is the saving of some interest, and this has been fully balanced by the excessive taxation which has collected $234,000,000 from the people in two years, to save $16,000,000 of interest per annum for five years. It is the same as a merchant paying his liabilities before they are due, in order to save the interest, when in fact, by using the money in his business he could make more than the interest.

—There was a slight advance in Government bonds to-day.

Coupons, 1881, 116; 5-20s, '62, 114⅝; do, '64, 113⅜; do, '65, 113⅞; do, new, '65, 112⅝; do, new, '67, 112⅝; do, new, '68, 113; 10-40s, 112¾; currency 6s, 115¾.

—The rumor that a clique is being formed in New York to "bull" the price of gold may, or may not, have any foundation in fact, but the great drain of specie that has been experienced during the last nine months shows that it is entirely within the range of possibility that gold premium may be considerably advanced before fall. During the decline of gold from an average of 123, during the year 1869, to 110¾ in 1870, many were ready to believe that we were approaching specie resumption by what they called "natural process." But now it is well understood that the decline which was experienced in the first six months, then, was only the temporary effect of the export of a large cotton crop which was taken to Europe at unusually high prices, as soon as the rise of heavy exports of cotton had ceased, the influence of heavy exports of cotton had been higher price of gold ceased to decline, and has been higher ever since. A short crop of cotton or breadstuffs in the United States in any year now, while there were fair crops in other parts of the world, would in all probability put the price of gold up to where it was two years ago.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the week:

July 29, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & R.	96½	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Do. Scrip	96	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Erie	25	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Reading	113	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
Harlem					
Mich. Cent	120	120	120	120	120
Lake Shore	108½	108½	108⅝	108½	108½
Illinois Cent					
Cleve. & Pitts	120½	120	120	120	120
C. & N. W.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Do. pref	90½	90⅝	90⅝	91⅛	91⅛
Rock Island	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
St. Paul	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Do. pref		89½	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Pa. & Wabash		90½	90½	90½	90½
Do. pref		98½	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Fort Wayne	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
Ohio & Miss		122½	122½	122½	122½
Chic. & Alton		124	124		
Do. pref		135	135		
R. H. & Erie		11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
N. J. Central		97¾	98	98	98
Canton	87½	87	87	87	87
W. U. Tel		71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
Quicksilver	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	46	46¼
Adams Ex		64½	64½		
Wells F. Ex		44¾	44¾		
American Ex		53	53		
U. S. Ex		32	32		
Gold	112	112¼	112¼	112¼	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	38½
Catawissa preferred	46½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60¼
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126
Schuylkill Navigation	17½
Reading	58⅛

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $200 and upwards on collateral or well endorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
FRIDAY, July 29, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market presents a remarkable quietude, with no changes worthy of special mention. This being the dull season, trade is rather languid and will so continue until the fall demand; then business will resume its usual briskness. The vegetable and fruit market contain an abundant supply of all seasonable articles.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

APPLES—Good choice are worth $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl: common $ 2 50@4 00.

ASHES—The demand is limited. Following are the ruling figures: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4¼@4½c; Pearls, 8½@9c; Pots 7½c.

BEANS—Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—Market quiet, with ample supply in excess of demand. We quote: Prime choice at 16@17c ₩ lb; fair to good 12@14c; grease butter 8@9c.

BLACKBERRIES—The supply is abundant, and sales are regularly made at $1 00@1 25 ₩ bush.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet; sales at 5½@6½c ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—Sales at 28@30c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—In fair demand: sales ¼-lb cans $1 75@$2; ½-lb cans $3@$3 50; 1-lb cans $5@$6 ₩ doz.

BROOMS—Store rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@$2 50 per doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged with fair trade reported at following figures: Hams, sugar-cured 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11@11½c; plain shoulders, 10½@11c; breakfast bacon, plain, 13½c; S. C. do 15c; dried beef 18½@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50. Lard, tierces, 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 18c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—There is an unusually active demand for prime, and holders are firm at the following: New York Goshen 11½@12c; Ohio Goshen 10½@11c; Factory 9½@10c; Ohio Sole 9c.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl, Beeson's Premium $3 50@3 75; Newcastle, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

COFFEE—Market—Demand light and prices nominal. Country rates 9@10c ₩ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia at $5 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are quoted in a jobbing way at 34c. The usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—85@90c ₩ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices quick and uncertain, apples ranging from 4@5c; sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; halves 11@13½c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The supply is fair, and 16c the ruling quotation for strictly fresh. Husband eggs, no sale.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

FLOUR—Market dull though not quotably lower. We quote as follows: Standard western brands, from store—good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat $7 00@7 25; fancy brands $7 50; rye flour $5 50@6 00. Mill rates are a shade lower. Buyers take hold sparingly, hoping for lower rates ere long.

GRAIN—Receipts light and prices nominally unchanged. We quote per bush per rail at $1 15@1 20; old $1 20@1 25. The rates for old oats, on spot, are 56@58c per car load; new crop, to arrive may be quoted 48@50c. Corn—Receipts were and lower; mixed car in bulk 65c; mixed shelled 67@68c; prime yellow shelled, 70c. Rye in good demand, with small sales at 76@80c. Barley—prices nominal at 85c per bush.

GROCERIES—We have no changes to note in prices Trade is reported fair. We quote:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12½c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11¼c; prime 10½c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime at 18½c; prime 18c; good 16½@16c; fair 15¾@15½c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades Young Hyson to Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 26c; Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—Il and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 62c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY—We quote baled on the wharf at $18 00@22 00 ₩ ton; wagon at $20 00@25 00, new hay is a shade lower.

HIDES—Sales at 2½@2½c.

HOMINY—Prices are nominal at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers' 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do do calf 16@18c.

Lard Oil—Sales Pittsburgh at 12@13c for No. 1, and 62@65c for No. 2.

HONEY—The demand is active and the market is firm at 25@30c ₩ lb.

HERB—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; dressed 12½c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MELONS—Watermelons $15 00@20 00 ₩ hundred; recently large, though mostly small and of inferior quality. Muskmelons $6 00@8 00 ₩ hundred.

ONIONS—Regular sales at $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—Demand active; sales bran $1 20@1 25 ₩ cwt; shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 65@1 75.

POTTERY—Sales ycuring at 55@60c; old 70@75c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 12@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 1½; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manila, 12@13c.

POTATOES—The supply is ample and prices unchanged; sales at $2@2 50 ₩ bush.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

ROCK AND BLUE POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ ₩ $3 00; 1 lb ₩ 6 00 ₩ doz.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 5½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8@8¼c.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₩ bbl.

WILLOWS—Kentucky 10c.

WHISKY—The late advance is still maintained, and prices are firm at the following figures: We quote: Highwines 93c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 45@1 75 ₩ gallon; old Monongahaley whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, July 31, 1871. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per Cent. River & R.	Exports per Cent. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, July 24	6,977	106	3,317
Tuesday, July 25	6,064	413	4,373
Wednesday, July 26	4,338	795	3,062
Thursday, July 27	8,802	876	4,594
Friday, July 28	5,869	578	4,149
Saturday, July 29	5,465	205	3,902
Total for week	31,675	3,123	23,487
Since January 1	595,527	57,404	283,916
To July 24, 1871	627,202	60,527	307,343
Same time 1870	624,490	87,953	282,213
Same time 1869	465,179	70,602	214,471
Same time 1868	682,147	91,151	255,889

BUSINESS.

The week just closed was decidedly one of the dullest we have experienced for a long time. Whilst crude has in a manner held its own at certain points, refined has declined fully ¾c ₩ gal, and was decidedly dull even at low figures. The question naturally arises what are the refiners to do. To purchase crude at the present prices would be a ruinous business. For instance, crude at 12¾c and refined 24¾c delivered in Philadelphia and N. Y. pay freight might do to talk about, but to put the same at 24¾c for refined would undoubtedly be a costly operation. The receipts of crude for the week were liberal. The same can be said of the exports of refined east, whilst the stock in first hands may be put down as ample for all ordinary purposes.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	34,694	31,675

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to July 29, 1871	627,202
Same time 1870	624,490
Same time 1869	465,179
Same time 1868	682,147
Same time 1867	647,908
Same time 1866	470,000
Same time 1865	205,100

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	3,123	3,123
Allegheny Valley Railroad	17,921	23,487
Total	21,798	26,610

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads from January 1st to July 29:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	70,602	87,953	60,527
Allegheny Valley Railroad	214,471	282,213	307,343
Total	285,073	370,166	367,870

SALES.

The following are the crude and refined sales for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, barrels	19,000	7,000
Refined, barrels	1,000	11,500
Total	20,000	18,500

SATURDAY OPERATIONS.

CRUDE.

The market was steady but not very active. The quotations were as follows: Spot 12¾@12¾c; S. O. all year 12c; B. O. all year 13c; Parker's spot $4 80; on Oil Creek $4 80@4 85; Oil City $5@5 05. We did not learn of a single sale for any delivery.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of activity. Buyers were still holding off. We quote as follows: July 24¾@24¾c; August 25¼c; September 25¾c; August and September 25½c; O. all year 25¼c. We did not learn of a single sale.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, July 29.—There was considerable activity in the market yesterday, and the feeling was weaker. Considerable oil changed hands, and was more doing in futures than for some days previous, but half of what was reported. We quote the following:

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe..... $4 53
200 bbls upper creek, Titusville pipe..... 4 47½
400 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s..... 4 42½
1,000 bbls upper creek, A. T. Co.'s..... 4 42
500 bbls upper creek A. T. Co.'s..... 4 37½
2,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. 30 days..... 4 55
1,000 bbls upper creek, B. O. 20 days..... 4 50
500 bbls upper creek, B. O. 10 days..... 4 48
2,000 bbls upper creek, S. O. to September..... 4 25
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot..... 4 70
1,000 bbls lower creek, B. O. all year..... 4 75
200 bbls lower creek, B. O. all year..... 4 80

NEW YORK, July 29.—Crude quiet 27th. Crude in bulk lower and very slow trade; quotations are to some extent nominal; 14c is fair quotation. Refined has shown considerable activity, bought about by lower prices. The dull trade of the past few days created a pressure to realize, and prices have been readily declining, opening to-day at 25¾c for tracts, selling down to 24¾c with fair business; the sales embrace 4,500 barrels July at 25@25¼c; 2,500 barrels at 24 5-16; 3,000 barrels do at 24⅜c; 5,000 barrels for first half August at 25⅜c, and 1,000 barrels for last half August at 25¼c.

OIL CITY, July 29.—Market quiet and dull; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 75@4 85; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 28.—Market quiet at $4 80.

EDINBURG, July 29.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 75@4 85.

TITUSVILLE, July 29.—Market very dull at $4 35 @4 40.

OIL CITY, July 29.—Market quiet and nothing doing; lower creek $4 25@4 30; Oil City, $4 95@5.

FRANKLIN, July 29.—Market dull and dull; offering $4 85.

TIDIOUTA, July 28.—Market completely demoralized at $4 85.

PARKERS, July 29.—Market quiet at about $4 80. Nothing doing.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 29, 11 A. M.—Market quiet and nothing doing; offering at $4 75, but no buyers and no sales.

PEASANTVILLE, July 29.—Market quiet and dull at $5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Market weaker and tending lower, especially for July; preferred, for July—all short covered, and it will undoubtedly go lower; August selling at 25¾c up to August 20th, and 25¾c for month; sales about 5,000 bbls crude and lower at 13½c.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Market quiet and weak; July nominally at 24¾c; crude 23½@13½c. Little doing except settlements.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Parker & Thompson	Vesta Oil Works	240
J. H. Barton	Commercial Oil Works	408
Vandergrift & F	Sterling Oil Works	74
J. M. Negley	Model Oil Works	228
Duncan & Young	Fairview Oil Works	80
Lockhart & Iler	Hutchison Oil Works	168
J. Mumbull	Standard Oil Works	168
Lockhart & Iler	Hillside Oil Works	168
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	180
Thos Hacket	Citizens Oil Works	168
H McKeevy	Vesta Oil Works	252
Bates & Co	Standard Oil Works	84
T Hackett	Standard Oil Works	154
Duncan & Young	Standard Oil Works	168

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	1,312	Commercial Oil Works	408
Sterling Oil Works	74	Model Oil Works	228
Fairview Oil Works	80	Hutchinson Oil Works	168
Standard Oil Works	2,352	Hillside Oil Works	168
Peerless Oil Works	180	Citizens Oil Works	168
Total			5,138

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 225 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Paul & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

J. M. Reiter, 370 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
David Bly & Co, 159 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.
W. M. McKelvy & Co, 158 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Werner, Myers & Co, 150 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
J. H. McKee & Sons, 314 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Forward, Logan & Co., 259 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
John Spencer & Co, 170 barrels to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Lyons & Co, 260 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Brann & Wagner, 360 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Mentzheimer K & Co, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Co, 619 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 495 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsythe Bros, 467 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Ref. Co, 326 bbls refined to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total..... 5,936

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY EVENING, July 29, 1871. }

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending July 29th, as reported by Mr. Geo. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 432 cars; hogs, 151 cars; sheep, 100 cars; horses, 28 cars; mules, 3 cars.

Cattle.

The receipts light to-day. No trading is going on, and most all the dealers are absent from the yards. The number of cattle offered for the week has been heavy, and prices 50@75c lower than the preceding week, although they were thought to be ruinously low. To-day the advices from New York are bad, and we do not look for any improvement the coming week. The following are the prices current to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steer, $5 75 @ 5 80; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5 25 to $5 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $5 10 to $5 20; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $3 00 to $4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $3 50 to $4 00.

Hogs.

The arrivals light to-day. There is scarcely anything changing hands to-day. The market remains dull at quotations the same as yesterday. If the arrivals come heavily during the week, there will be a feeling to weaken. Philadelphia, $5 25; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $5 15; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $5 20.

Sheep.

The arrivals to-day are very light. None are changing hands; and what are here will be held over until next week. The market remains firm and steady and prices are unchanged. The following are the ruling rates: Extra, 90 to 100 lbs, $5 25 to 5 30 good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 25; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 50@3 62; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00@1 25; lambs 5 to 6c.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending July 27.

Georges Codfish—The weather is rather bad for curing, and the few that are in marketable order are readily taken at $4¼ ₩ qtl.

Mackerel—Shore are in moderate receipt and find ready sale. We quote sales of No. 1s at $19 50@20 00; No. 2s at $17 50@18 00; No. 3s at $15 00@16 00, new bay is a shade lower.

Herring—Sales at 2½@2¾c.

Halibut—Prices are nominal at $5 50 ₩ lbl.

Hake—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers' 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do do calf 16@18c.

Lard Oil—Sales Pittsburgh at 12@13c for No. 1, and 62@65c for No. 2.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 29.—The market for Scotch pig is decidedly firmer, owing to favorable advices from the other side; holders here have advanced their pretensions, but there is very little demand, and we have only to notice sales of 200 tons Gartsherrie, to arrive, at last and 200 tons Eglington, ex-ship, at [illegible]. We quote Eglinton, $31 50, Glengarnock and Gartsherrie $33 50@34 00, and Coltness, $35 00@36 00. American continues in active request, but the stock on the spot is very light, and the transactions have been confined principally to parcels for future delivery, the market closing very firm. The sales are 200 tons Pioneer, Keepsie at $30 for No. 1, and $33 00 for No. 2; 500 do, No. 1 Lehigh, $35 50; and 1,000 do. No. 1 forward delivery, on private terms. There has been a good demand for both English and American rails at about quoted rates, and sales have been made of 2,000 tons American at the week at $69 00@5 00 do, 56 ₩ Engl. lish, to arrive, and 1,225 do, old T and double headed, on private terms. There is no change in the market for bar, no improvement in demand, and no advance in price, though holders are firm, margins being at a little advance of previous wholesale figures. The supply is equal to the present wants of consumption; but the importing season is likely to close with very moderate stocks; and considering the positive scarcity of the home product, holders do not care to sell except at very full rates.

American iron is in active demand, and prices have further advanced $1 per ton, with no large lots to be had either here or at shipping points. The wants of consumers are pressing; and besides, there is a speculative feeling being developed, from the well-ascertained relations of supply and demand which prompts buyers to operate for future delivery. The production, under the most favorable circumstances, always falls short of the wants of consumption, and this year, owing to the coal miners' strike, the deficiency will be much greater than usual. Besides, a larger portion of the product formerly is being consumed by manufacturers in the West, leaving a smaller quantity to come East to be come, forward, to the Eastern markets. But three months of the open navigation season now remain for obtaining supplies from the interior, and it is inferred from the fact that there is no iron at shipping points for immediate delivery at 2@2½c ₩ lb. We note sales of domestic here at a range of 2½@2¾c ₩ lb for large and small lots.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1871.

FLOUR—In fair demand.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring is lower at $1 09@1 10¾ cash; $1 05@1 05⅞ August; $1 03@1 04⅝ all year; the afternoon dull and nominally $1 09 for July.

CORN—No. 2 mixed 1½c lower, closed at 45¾c cash this afternoon dull and unchanged.

OATS—No 2 active and 1½c@2c lower; closed at 32½c.

RYE—No 2 active at 54@56c.

BARLEY—No 2 at 68@68c cash.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork active and easier; closed at $13 25 cash.

LARD—Quiet at $7 00@7 80.

CATTLE—Very dull at $4 40@5 50.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton dull at ⅛c decline; sales 300. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $4 10@5 25 for superfine, good, western and State; $5 60@6 60 for common to good extra; $5 20@6 40 for good to choice $6 25@7 00 for white wheat, western and State; $6 50@6 90 for extra Ohio; $5 85@6 90 for St. Louis. Rye flour is fair demand at $4 40@4 90. Corn meal firmer at $3 30@3 50 for western, and $4 10@4 15 for Brandywine. Whisky steady and less active at 92c. Wheat fairly active and steady for spring, and about 1c higher for winter; good export and some milling in demand; sales at 96,000 bush No 2 spring; $1 20@1 25 for soft spring; $1 30@1 40 for No 1 spring; $1 40@1 46 for white winter; $1 40@1 46 for western $1 40@1 42 for new do; $1 40@1 50 for white Genesee. Rye dull. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn more active and 1@2c lower, with a good home trade and speculative demand; sales 645,000 bush for inferior and common western mixed; 1,000 bush for good to choice do at 69@69½c; 5,000 yellow 70@72c; high mixed nearly yellow 67½@68c. Oats rather more steady at 50@51c for Ohio; 52@53c for Canada afloat, and 66@70c for Ohio. Leather quiet and firmly held at full prices at 26@30c. Hops quiet and steady, but in moderate request and very firm; extra 62@65c; unwashed fleece, Saginaw, Milford Oil Co. Petroleum dull; California spring clip 25c; do choice 26c. Hay very firm at $1 15 for shipping; $1 25@1 35 for retail lots. Hops firmly held at full prices. Coffee firm. Rio 13½@16c. Sugar firm, fairly inquiry. Molasses steady. Rice quiet. Tallow firmer. Pork steady at $13 00@13 25 for prime; $12 00@13 00 for new prime mess; mess three months from $13 00@13 50 for old; $13 50@14 00 for new. Beef heavy at $10 00@13 00 for plain mess, and $13 00@16 00 for extra mess. Beef hams quiet at $26@28 00. Cut meats steady at 11@11½c for pickled bellies, 12@12½c for shoulders, and 13@13½c for hams. Lard more active at 9¾@9¾c for steam; 10¾c for kettle rendered; August 9¾@9¾c; September 9¾@9¾c; October steady at 11@12c for western, and 13@13½c for State. Cheese quiet at 5@7½c.

LATEST—Flour closed dull and in buyers' favor for other than choice. Superfine and shipping extras dull and scarce at $5 50@6 00 for shipping grades. Wheat steady; spring at $1 10@1 20; $1 40@1 46 for amber winter, and old amber in store and afloat. Corn heavy at 66¾c for mixed western afloat. Oats steady at 52@53c for Ohio and mixed western and 66@70c for Ohio. Eggs firm with a fair demand at 23½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The dry goods market was quiet to-day, but prices for all staple fabrics firm. Atlantic A sprints, 14½c; Amoskeag A, 15c; Pacific H, 13½c; Continental C 13½c; Dwight X 16c; Harrisburg A and Augusta, 14c. Wide sheetings, both in brown and bleached, in a little irregular in price among the jobbing trade; Pepperell and Utica say 25c ₩ yard, as follows: 4-4 sheet at 20@22½c; 8-4 do 37½@39c; 10-4 do 45@47½c; 12-4 do 60@62½c, and so on. Print cloths firm and in good demand at 2¼c for New York mills. Williamsville 2½c. Tickings firm. Amoskeag 12c; Hill's Semper Idem 13½c; Medal 16c; Manville 21c; Lyman J Cambric 21½@22c; Lyman Nonpareil 20c; do 64 28½c; do 74 32½@33c; Silesia. Paper cambrics scarce and leading makes like Slater A Sons, command 17½c. Printing cloths 2¼c for common to good and 2¾c for extra, standards. Printed calicoes are good and 25c for extra, standards. Printed calicoes are in good demand and moving slowly at 11@c for the most popular makes. Canton flannels firm at 20c for A and firm at 24c for Amoskeag A brown; 22c for do N, 26c for Ellerton O; 31c for do W H bleached; 24c for Hamilton N; 28c for do W H brown and Massachusetts R R do; 32c for Nashua N X brocade, and 36c for bleached do. Woolen shawls have been in good request during the week. The agents of the Peacedale Company sold over 6,000 cases on their opening day on July 5th, at a large discount, for their finest long hair, colored shawls, and have it not for this action, would still be selling. They would open their goods on the basis of 48 for long and 8 for square, but as it is they sold at 40 for long and 6 for sale, and they could not be replaced at the present rates of raw material.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 20c. Flour dull and unchanged; family $5 50@5 60. Wheat dull and unchanged at $1 15@1 16 for red winter; declined at 52c. Rye dull but unchanged at 65@65c. Barley only in limited demand; prime spring at 80@85c; light demand at 85@90c. Coffee firm; prime 18½c. Sugar in demand and firm; prime 10½@10¾c. Mess pork dull and steady at 12@12½c. Eggs steady at 12c. Butter scarce and firm at 15@16c. Lard unchanged; in tierces 10½@10¾c. Pork buoyant but unsettled at $13 00 offered and $13 25 asked; some ask $13 50. Bulk meats unsettled, asking 9½@9¾c; sales 9c. Bacon firm but in light demand; sales shoulders at 9@9½c; now held at 9½@9¾c; shoulders held at 9¾c. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Whisky—demand good at full prices at 93c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat irregular and closed weaker; No 1 red winter, good, 61 cars, sold to-day at $1 23, seller September, $1 23; 5,000 bushels of the latter at $1 20; 5,000 bushels do, $1 21; No 2 red winter spot, $1 18; 2,000 bushels latter, $1 17. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1 at 36c. Petroleum less firm and unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 29.—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced; No 1 white Michigan at 2c. No 2 amber Michigan $1 26; amber Michigan $1 24; No 1 red $1 20; No 2 do $1 13½. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed 54½@55c; low do 52½c. Michigan 51c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 1 43c; No 2 41c. Lake freights fair at yesterday's prices.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Manufactured copper steady; in good active and in speculative demand at 30½c; advanced sales 25,000 at 29½c for Duluth and Lake, closing at 30c. Pig iron less active but decidedly higher at $31 50@32 00 for Scotch; American firm and in active demand at $30 00@31 00. Spelter unchanged at $7 25@7 50. Steel firmer at $17 00@18 00 for cast; $8 75@9 25 for cliluch, and 10@12c for horse shoe.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—Flour quiet; southern steady; $5 25@7 50. Wheat firm; southern red $1 20@1 35; Indiana $1 35@1 45. Corn firm; mixed western 69@70c. Oats firmer at 50@52c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 95½@96c.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 1,600 bales; good ordinary at 19¾@20c; low middling 17½@18c; middling 20½@20¾c; receipts 787 bales; stock 47,008 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull at 18½@19c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 29.—Cotton nominal; middlings 18½@ 19½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 19½c.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 29.—The market continues moderately active, and prices for all grades are fully supported. The demand is principally for parcels to supply immediate necessities, there being no disposition on the part of either manufacturers or dealers to purchase very freely at current rates, although it is generally conceded that there is no probability of any lower prices ruling during the present season. Holders evince no disposition to operate, except at very full figures, and the market closes strong, though rather quiet. In domestic fleece the business has not been very extensive, but full prices have been real

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russel Gurney the Commissioner on the Part of England to Settle the Alabama Claims—The Lord Mayor's Banquet—Speeches of Premier Gladstone and Minister Schenck—Death of John Slidell—Important Meeting to Consider the Eastern Question.

Important Interview Arranged to Consider the Eastern Question—Restoration of the Paris Fortifications—Further Municipal Elections.

PARIS, July 30.—Marshals Bazaine and Canrobert and General Wimhorfen have been summoned to testify before the committee appointed by the Assembly to investigate the conduct of the late war.

The Court-martial for the trial of Communists has been convened for Thursday, August 3.

The *Official Journal* says an interview has been arranged to take place in September at Versailles, between Lord Granville, Baron Von Beust and President Thiers, when the eastern question in all its bearings will be considered.

The Minister of war has asked the Assembly Committee on Budget for a supplementary credit of 218,-000,000 francs.

The election to fill vacancies in the municipal government not filled in the last election, was held today. Twenty candidates of the Parisian Union and twenty-six who voted for the Commune were elected.

The restoration of the fortifications of Paris is going on at a rapid rate.

The Spanish National Debt.

MADRID, July 30.—The *Imperial* says the intention of Minister Gomez is to pay the interest on the national debt, without redeeming the war budget.

Russel Gurney the English Commissioner to Settle the Alabama Claims—The Lord Mayor's Banquet—Speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Minister Schenck—Death of John Slidell.

LONDON, July 30.—Russel Gurney having been appointed Commissioner of the British Government for the settlement of the Alabama Claims under the treaty of Washington, will shortly sail for the United States.

The Lord Mayor's banquet was given at the Mansion House last night. Mr. Senenck, the American Minister was present and responded to the toast to the United States. He said the Commission was hourly bringing England and America nearer together. He said the treaty of Washington promised two peoples friendly for everymore. Mr. Gladstone made the principal speech of the evening. It was mostly devoted to home affairs, but the Premier alluded to the Washington treaty as a great international recognition of the principles of equity, and as a most honorable termination of the too long existing difficulty, and added, we may now look forward to a future of perfect harmony with the United States. Mr. Gladstone spoke in high terms of France, and concluded with the assurance that England's relations are friendly with all nations.

John Slidell, formerly Confederate minister to France, is dead.

MEXICO.

Juarez Stands the Best Chance for the Presidency—Execution of Insurgent Prisoners—Mining Excitement.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 27.—Juarez's prospects for gaining the election are decidedly the best, but difficulties are expected on the assembling of Congress, which may declare Diaz President. Foul means are reported to have been practiced in elections everywhere by all parties. Juarez will certainly oppose Lerdo by force, but not Diaz.

Parties in Havana are seeking a concession from the Spanish Government for a grand lottery scheme, which it is thought will be granted.

General Ochoa has been appointed as Mexican Ambassador to Germany. A portion of the Guerrero insurgents have again been defeated. Several insurgent prisoners were executed by the guard, which the Minister will investigate.

The mining fever is increasing throughout the republic. The absorption and annexation of Mexico by the United States is again discussed by the journals.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1871.

TAX ON COTTON ROPE AND BAGGING TO BE REFUNDED.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is having refunded the cotton tax collected on rope and bagging, known as the tare, which amounts to from fifteen to twenty pounds on each bale. The amount of cotton tax collected from the covered goods is about eighty millions, and of this amount about three millions is the rope and bagging or tare tax, which is now being refunded under the forty-fourth section of the act of June 30, 1864.

PERSONAL.

Supervisor Dwyer, of Ohio, who has been in the city for several days, left to-night for home.

CATACAZY NOT RECALLED.

No official information has been received from any quarter showing that Minister Catacazy is to be recalled by the Russian Government. Outside of official circles, however, the belief is entertained that such recall is not improbable. William S. Huntington, of this city, now on his way to St. Petersburg on business connected with the Perkins claim, amounting to nearly half a million dollars, and which Catacazy negotiated, will look after the account of claimants represent to the Russian Government the justice of the claim, which has been decided by the Solicitor of the State Department (Smith) to be due.

THE INDIANS.

In forwarding to the headquarters of the army a letter from Lieutenant Davidson, of the Tenth United States cavalry, expressing fear of war between the Cheyennes and Kiowas, General Sheridan indorses it as follows: "Much of what you hear may be set down as Indian talk. I well know, on the plains that the Kiowas are the most cowardly and at the same time the most noisy and troublesome of Indians. I do not anticipate any hostility from them, nor do I think they can be easily spurred against any other tribes. If agents will only hold stiffly to the policy that when the Indian commits a crime he must be punished, the administration will soon pass into a thing of the past."

CONTRACT AWARDED.

The contract for the use of the work of the new State Department building has been awarded to Bodewell & Co., of Maine, and the contract for granite for the superstructure to Ordway & Co., of Virginia.

SALES OF GOLD AND BOND PURCHASES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the Assistant Treasurer of New York to purchase one million dollars worth of bonds on each Wednesday in August, or five millions in all, and sell one million dollars of gold the first, third and fifth Thursdays, and two millions on the second and Fourth Thursdays of August, or seven millions in all.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company, through its President, John F. Bodinger has made application to the Secretary of the Treasury to bond the line of steamers between St. Louis and New Orleans.

The funeral services of General J. T. Boyce at Louisville yesterday were largely attended. His remains will be taken to Danville for burial.

Valmaseda arrived at Havana. Information of the surrender of important insurgent chiefs was received, and it is expected that the family of ex-President Aquilera will surrender. At Bayon Col. Bertel surrendered on Friday with over fifty men. Twenty-four men of the same party surrendered Saturday at Moron. The troops at Guayabal captured Carlos Quesada, cousin of General Quesada, and Miguel Figardo, insurgent Governor of Bayamo. The prisoners were taken to Santiago de Cuba for trial. Many families have presented themselves to surrender. The reports in the journals that the blacks in the insurgent districts were killing the whites are exaggerated and mostly untrue.

George Lafoure, drummer for a Michigan tobacco house, died suddenly at Quincy, Ill., yesterday. A post-mortem examination revealed the presence of fibrous matter in the heart and large arteries. Lafoure has a wife and family in Chicago.

At the close of the championship shooting match at Chicago, Saturday, Paine offered to shoot against Bogardus for $3,500 a side, the match to take place in Buffalo. A Chicago gentleman offered to make the match to shoot with Bogardus, but Paine refused. It is probable that a match may yet be made.

A letter from Washington to a gentleman in Chicago gives the following in regard to the Beaver Lake squabble: Commissioner Drummond has decided that Beaver Lake was not conveyed to the State of Indiana by the swamp land act of 1850; also that it could not be claimed under the treaty of 1859, but belongs to the United States, and that the present occupants, Mr. Dean and others, were trespassers upon the public domain. At the request of Mr. Hendrick, sixty days further time was given to show why the application made by Myers and others for a survey should not be granted.

CRIME.

A Young Kentuckian Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—A young man from Kentucky, named G. W. Defevre, was murdered last Tuesday at Labodie, Franklin county, in this State. It appears that a young woman named Melissa Jennison lived with a familiar named McDonald, in Labodie, and that an intimacy sprung up between her and Jas. McDonald. Last Wednesday Defevre arrived at Labodie and called to see Melissa Jennison, claiming her as his wife, and while sitting on a bench in the yard was shot and instantly killed by some unknown person, but supposed to be James McDonald.

Sentence Commuted.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Patrick Tighe, the principal in the murder of Ostermeyer some months ago, who was to be hanged to-morrow with Patrick Burns, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Brown to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

The Watseka Lynchers.

PEORIA, Ill., July 30.—The lynchers of Mears at Watseka, will be brought before Judge Puterbaugh of this city, on Tuesday next on a writ of habeas corpus. The examination will probably occupy several days.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 29, 1871.

River three feet ten inches and falling. Weather warm. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—River five feet and falling. Clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 30.—River falling slowly with sixteen inches in the chute and five feet on Portland bar. Clear and hot; mercury 95. The H. S. Turner and Mary Miller left here for New Orleans.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—Arrived—Emilie E. Labarge, Sioux City; City of Chester, Memphis; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Northerner, Memphis; Josephine, Keokuk. Departed—Mollie McPike, Kookuk; Jas. H. ward and Pauline Carroll, New Orleans. River still falling and all upper streams on a decline. Weather fair and very warm.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 30.—Weather clear; mercury 94; river fallen three inches. Portland, up—Fanny Landeis, 10 A. M.; R. C. Gray and Warren Belle, 3 A. M. Down—Leclaire, No. 2, 4 P. M., all with moderate trips.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 30.—Port list: Florence, St. Louis and return, 9 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 9 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Arkansas Belle packet, 5 P. M.; Carrie V. Kountz, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; A. Baker, Cairo to Price's Landing, 4 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; Lady Lee, St. Louis to Red river, 4 P. M.; Sallie, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 4 P. M.; J. N. Kellogg, St. Louis to New Orleans, 6 P. M. River fell two inches. Clear; mercury 86.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 30.—Cloudy and pleasant; light rain this afternoon; mercury 82. River falling slowly. Up—City of Cairo. Down—Belfast, Julia and Lenkstown.

The Disaster.

Statement of the Fireman.

The Boiler Explodes Where It Had Been Patched—Garibaldi's Former Partner Among the Victims—A List of the Injured—Total Number Killed Fifty—Number Wounded One Hundred and Twenty.

NEW YORK, July 30.—One of the two firemen on board the boat, named Robert Crossan, was in the fire room at the time of the explosion. He says that fifteen minutes before the accident he was on the cylinder. He then went to one of the cabins for a drink of water, and then entered the fire room. While here he heard a hissing noise proceeding from the rear of the boiler, and went to see the cause. He had gone but about half way the length of the boiler when he found the steam so dense that he could go no further. He turned to come back, when he was struck in the face by a flying splinter and knocked down. He made his way to the deck as fast as possible. This hissing noise which he heard must have been the starting of the plate patching the boiler, and the first premonition of the impending disaster.

A cursory examination of the boiler as it rested on the bottom of the boat revealed the fact that the explosion occurred at the rear, and that a piece about four feet long and two feet wide was torn out of the secket, and that it was thrown a distance of about one hundred feet on to the dock at the barge office. Another and larger portion of the boiler was thrown forward into the bow of the boat.

Another victim of the accident is Antonio Meccay, partner of Garibaldi in the candle factory at Clifton, Staten Island. The poor fellow is shockingly bruised, and can't move without suffering the greatest agony. He was borne to his residence by friends, when his physician pronounced his injuries undoubtedly fatal. Meccay sacrificed all his wealth in the Garabaldian movement, and in succoring poor Italian immigrants who came to this country. He was Garibaldi's most intimate friend and adviser. He was a man of great ingenuity, and has secured seventeen different patents for improvements in candle making machinery, and had elaborated a system of speaking tube telegraphy, by which he proposed to enable antipode nations to converse together. Signor Meccay leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

NEW YORK, MIDNIGHT.—The total number of killed at this hour is thirty-one, of whom only Prof. Marsh (chemist, of Brooklyn; John J. Beck, 302 Tenth avenue; J. J. Johnson, 505 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Matilda Moffatt, 454 Ninth avenue; Nellie Greene, Flatbush; Louise L. and George L. Lossas, 71 First avenue, have been identified. Of the unknown dead in the hospitals and station houses awaiting identification twelve are men, six women and six boys and girls, generally under twelve years. The number severely wounded whose names and residences have been ascertained is about seventy, and the number of those less seriously injured, who were removed and cared for by friends. None of the officers or employees of the Westfield are thus far reported among the sufferers.

The following is the full list of wounded now cared for by the public authorities: Nancy Buck, nine years, New Jersey; Charles Oudes, nine years, New Jersey; John Groom and wife, Flatbush; Louisa Zeliner, 245 First avenue; N. Higgins, 21 Fourth street, Brooklyn; Annie Cahill, delirious; Jane O'Neill, Liberty street, she had three children, aged four, seven and ten years, missing; Annie Prudorf, 151 Thompson; Everett Laney, 560 Broadway; W. Cochnorin, 561 West Sixteenth street; Augustus Green, Broom near Orchard street; Andrew Downing, 56 Monroe street; Fred Smith, 33 Cortland street; Sam Phillips, West Forty-fifth street; Sarah Phillips, 150 West Forty-fifth street; Susan Phillips, First street; Abbie Phillips, 224 East Fourth street; Ruth Phillips, 224 East Fourth street; Patrick Finnegan, Staten Island; John T. Roberts, 227 Henry street; George L. Stortz, colored, Staten Island; John Masbert, Peekskill; ——— Billinger, Delaware, Fourth street, N. Y.; Charles L. Lesser, 245 First avenue; Mary McCool and child, 551 West Thirty-fifth street; Landolph Ulman, Douglass street; Jane Ulman, Douglass street, Brooklyn; Mary Ann Ulman, 121 Washington street; James Dayley, 155 Water street; James B. Clark, 161 West Twenty-sixth street; Ralph Clark, Atlantic House, 94 Vandam street; J. Brier, 11 Elm street; Jesse Mc-Vaul and child, 551 West Thirty-fifth street; Matilda Higgins, 216 Fourth street, Brooklyn; John Brown, 110 Spencer street, Brooklyn; Pat. Manley, 21 Brown street, Brooklyn; W. Bogart, 131 Christopher street; John O'Connor, 13 Warren street, Brooklyn; Henry Storms, Liberty street, New York; John O'Malley, 37 Jay street, Brooklyn; Thos. Moffatt, 454 Ninth avenue; his wife is among the dead; Mrs. Ann Eliza Moffatt, Monroe street; M. Calkin, Mary Murphy, 18 Disbross street; Angela Greene, Grand street, Jersey City; Mary Phillips, 14 Pearl street, New York; Alexander Thornton, 15 Monroe street; A. Greenhard, Water street, near Commerce; Annie Prenger, Walnut street, Brooklyn; Fred. Friedhorf, 151 Thompson street; mother supposed to be lost but father saved. Mayor Cornell, Alderman Lawrence, Supervisor Nolan and Chief Fire Engineer Eckle, all of Syracuse, were on board the Westfield, and all were slightly injured. Margaret McCann, aged twenty-five years, Christopher street, badly scalded about the face; Hannah Cox, thirty-seven years, and Anna Fox, twenty-eight years, both residing at 54 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, scalded on the head; Henry Fisher, sixteen years, 24 Wooster street, severely scalded; Mrs. Mary Ingold by H. W. Wilson, a merchant from Louisville, severely scalded on both hands and about the face. Sarah Dolan, scalded on both hands taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The boats of the revenue cutter Northerner did great service in rescuing persons from drowning.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1.30 A. M.—In Bellevue Hospital, at 12 o'clock, there were twenty-four bodies in coffins and ten on slabs, all presenting the appearance of having been frightfully scalded, large patches of skin being torn off in many places. Since 9 o'clock there have died in the hospital Fanny Randolph, of Sixth avenue; Margaret Caulfield ——— child of two years; Christ. Houck and wife, ——— Ullman, Sarah P. Phillips, a baby, three unknown men and one unknown woman, and Matthew Mahoney and John Gerritty, both of Brooklyn. The surgeons at the different hospitals say the majority of those in their charge will die. An immense crowd, estimated at 15,000, is congregated around Bellevue, and a like crowd around the Park hospital.

NEW YORK, July 31, 2 A. M.—The most reliable returns of casualties in the disaster give a total killed of fifty, and wounded about one hundred and twenty.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 30, 1871.

CAPTAIN SMOTHERED BY INHALING PETROLEUM GAS.

Captain Lachestover, of the brig Victoria, from New York for Liverpool, loaded with petroleum, was smothered from inhaling gas from the cargo, and brought to the city.

ARRIVALS.

Arrived, the steamers City of Paris, City of Antwerp, Batavia and Wisconsin from Liverpool, and the Cambria from Glasgow.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Parker's Landing and Vicinity.

Development and Extent of Territory—Emlenton and Scrubgrass—The Prospect for the Future.

PARKER AND VICINITY.

The East Brady *Independent* says of this field: "The extent of this territory is really wonderful. Originally but a few farms comprised its area, and the 'Landing' and Lawrenceburg represented the entire field of operations. Then Bear Creek began to loom up and prove very valuable; next followed the Milford and Dutchess farms; and every week adds new territory, until its length and breadth have become really astonishing. Every day new purchasers are found, and localities heretofore regarded as of no account are rapidly developing into splendid territory. Capitalists from our own and adjoining States have found their way to Parker, and have made liberal investments with a view to early developments."

John H. Galey has just finished a well on the farm of Robert Galey, on the Clarion, which is producing seventeen barrels per day.

Quite a number of new oil rigs are going up in the vicinity of Farrenton and on the John Leonard farm. This has been proven to be safe and remunerative territory.

Another well on the east side of the Wilt farm, owned by John A. Lambing, is about finished, making a big show, and promising to be one of the largest in the district.

Harrington well, on the Wilt farm, is a new strike, and is reported at seventy-five barrels per day. It is owned by Harrison Brothers and McKinney & Nesbitt.

James S. McCray, of the celebrated McCray farm, is negotiating for the purchase of a farm in the Parker district.

SCATTERING.

There are ten producing wells in the vicinity of Emlenton, averaging each 10 barrels a day.

Three new wells have been struck at Scrubgrass lately, two of them on the McMillan farm. The first strike, "Hard Times," belonging to Wm. Cundy, is doing from 3 to 4 barrels; the next, belonging to T. King & Co., from 2 to 3 barrels; the third, on the Philadelphia and Boston tract, from 40 to 50 barrels, is owned by T. Kemp Bartlett. There will be two more finished in a few days. Four new rigs are going up.

A well was struck three weeks ago on territory on the opposite side of the river before Scrubgrass, and is reported doing 40 barrels per day. It is owned by Kale & Keplar.

On Cherrytree run, in some localities, the owners of small wells have gone back to the primitive mode of pumping them, viz: by horse power. This is being done where the wells only yield from one to three barrels per day, and are pumped "by heads." The saving in labor and fuel is considerable, as one man and a team of horses can pump five or six wells in the course of a few hours.

A dispatch from Bear Creek report, the completion of three wells there, which were in the aggregate doing one hundred and twenty barrels daily. They are the property of Messrs. Bradley & Whitney, of Bloomsville, Chambers and others.

The Clarion *Republican* says: We are informed that the well recently put down on Clinton Furnace property, near Linesville, in Washington township, this county, is producing about two hundred barrels per day. While the quantity is not very great, it is still an indication of the existence of oil in that neighborhood, and promises that operators are rapidly leasing territory and preparing to put down wells.

The Titusville *Courier* of Friday says: The well on the Heasley farm, which was reported last Wednesday as flowing over the derrick, but a very little more than filled the hole with oil, and drilling was continued till yesterday afternoon. It is said that better sand was never found. The well will no doubt be a large one.

The Gordon well, of which we made mention on Saturday last, struck sand as was expected, but is yielding twenty-five barrels.

PETROLEUM PROSPECTS.

The Oil City *Register* discusses the prospects of oil production: New wells have been so numerous during the last few weeks that their announcement is becoming monotonous; and, strange to relate, the announcement of a hundred barrel well excites less interest than was yet permanently affected market rates. Throughout the season, so far, prices have been better maintained than we have ever known them. The Petroleum Statistics last month's petroleum report as a basis, is liable to be increased during the present month, but not, we think, to any alarming extent.

The amount of development required to make any increase above the general average, is greater than the general reader would imagine. The number of wells now producing the present supply is about 6,000. The average life of these wells is the length of time it continues its largest production, is seldom more than two months, and rarely ever that many weeks, and not unfrequently a few days. From the time the well has reached its greatest production, the decline is the same in nearly every case and certain. When the well has reached its lowest point, torpedoes are applied, and a reasonable per cent. of such wells may be increased by this means. When this cannot be done, wells are either abandoned or pumped one or more hours each day. From this explanation it will be seen that a slight decrease on the part of the big wells in operation, will absorb a good many hundred barrel wells. And to keep up an average production also requires the drilling of a certain number of some three hundred new wells each month. Of these only a portion prove producing ones.

Although new fields are constantly being opened up by the extensive development, the chances of a production big enough to materially overwhelm the market, are each year growing far less. Men of capital have for several years been engaged in buying up all the territory giving promise of being productive. These tracts, thus developed by good wells, are then leased as in former days, and the surface pepper-boxed by a myriad of wells. The owners refuse to sell such developed lands, but will allow, of course, a slower process, and less liable to throw a large supply on the market, the demand will not justify. The fact that the production can be increased so as to be ample for any remunerative demand, will do more to the permanence to our general business than anything else. The operators of the hills and valleys have a powerful combination. We have the precious article on draught. The civilized world are as insatiate in their demands as Oliver Twist was for more. Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Rumble, and are continually asking for more, and we can supply them as long as they can pay for it.

FROM SAULT STE. MARIE.

The Excursion Over the Northern Pacific Railroad—Personal Notes—A Trip Over the Rapids in a Bark Canoe—The Trial of Col. Gallupe.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 18, 1871.

The propeller Columbian, from Duluth, with a large list of passengers, among whom were a number of representatives of the press and other literary gentlemen who were on an excursion to the Red river country on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as you have already given a list of the excursionists, I omit it here.

General Hawley is the same as I found him when in command of troops in the army. He is an able, kind and amiable man, a gentleman in every sense of the word and one of the best commanders.

I might describe the balance of the crowd, did space and time permit, and I will only say that they are all capable of representing the interests in which they came out here.

It is somewhat of a mystery to me what originated the Northern Pacific Railroad, for it is unpopular, and has for its bend and leader Mr. Evans.

It was my good fortune to fall in with the party at Detroit and accompany them to this point, and I found the trip both pleasant and profitable. Bayard Taylor, a gentleman of a plain and unassuming nature, Pennsylvanian, interested me greatly, as he sat with his close fitting plush skull cap, which he had borrowed from a fellow passenger, and his fringe of soft of mixed grey, and told of the sights he had seen in other lands. Dana, with his voice cool and soothing, but he looked through his glasses with his wild, nervous eye, shows the pungent writter that he is, and seemingly has no love for anything, no matter whether any of Grant's relations were among the excursionists. He looks like a man possessing skill, and capable of battling with all his might, mentally.

Messrs. Dana, Evans, Sears and others took a shoot over the rapids in a bark canoe, and seemed highly pleased. Mr. Carnahan did not risk his bowing beard on the canoe, but spent his time while the boat was passing through the rapids on the bank of your city.

As some of the papers published in your city noticed the fact that Col. Gallupe was undergoing a trial by court martial, I wish to state for the benefit of the friends of the Colonel that the charges are but trivial, and are the offspring of malice, and whatever the result of the trial may be, will not injure him in the estimation of those who are acquainted with the circumstances. A. P. H.

As the Prince Imperial of Germany and Crown Prince of Prussia were riding along the ranks of the Bavarian troops on the occasion of their triumphal entry into Munich recently, the strange interchange of compliments which passed between him and some of these same troops after a memorable encounter in the late French campaign may have recurred to his memory. The Prince was praising the Bavarians for their gallant and steady behavior before the enemy, and expressing the pride he felt at having such soldiers under his orders, when one of the men stepped forward, and, touching his cap, according to the characteristic bluntness of his race, replied, "Aye, aye, we have settled the French pretty well this time; and, let me tell you, if we had had your Royal Highness at our head four years ago no doubt we could equally have beaten them accursed Prussians."

A moral hotel keeper in the Schuylkill Valley has posted in his bar room a placard: "Young Men and Boys are Forbidden to occupy these seats. They will find their way Here too soon for their own Good."

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

SUNDAY, July 30, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height in Inches.	Change in Last 24 Hours.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Pressure.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.93	69	S. W.	6	18	C	
Cleveland, O.....	29.90	72	W.	6	18	C	
Chicago, Ill.....	30.00	71	N. E.	6	18	C	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	30.00	67	W.	6	18	C	
Cleveland, O.....	29.93	67	S.	4	08	R	
Toledo, O.....	29.94	70	E.	2	2.20	C	
Detroit, Mich.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Memphis, Tenn.....	30.01	76	E.	0	04	H	
Nashville, Tenn.....	30.09	76	.....	.....	.....	H	
New Orleans, La.....	30.01	79	.....	.....	.....	A	
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	30.00	72	.....	.....	.....	A	
St. Louis, Mo.....	30.02	78	N. E.	1	00	B	
St. Paul.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

Signals of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Signed, A. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Organization of the Company—Election of Officers and Directors.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway Company, which is the intended Western outlet of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, was organized in this city on Friday evening last by the election of the following officers and directors:

President—W. G. Hughart, Esq.
Secretary—John H. Page, Jr., Esq.
Treasurer—W. H. Ijams, Esq.
Directors—James Laughlin, Jr., W. D. Wood and George F. McLane, of Pittsburgh, and W. Keyser, P. H. Garrett and W. F. Burns, of Baltimore.

We mentioned a day or two ago that a line was being surveyed to the Allegheny river via the Four Mile Run, and that in all probability that previously surveyed and located by the Nine Mile and Negley's runs would be abandoned in favor of the former. The assurance is now given by Mr. Hughart that the work in Pennsylvania will very soon be ready for contract, which means that one or other of the routes is to be speedily adopted.

The organization in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois will be perfected immediately, and work pressed along the entire line as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened in Pittsburgh, and there is no doubt that all remaining (a large amount having already been sold) will be eagerly subscribed for by our capitalists. The well-known abilities of the gentlemen at the head of the new company, and especially of Mr. Hughart, will no doubt be a sufficient guarantee to the community that in a short time the city may have the advantages of a rival and competing line to the West and the great lakes of the northwest.

THE "FIERY FURNACE."

Graff, Hugus & Co.'s Model Heating Apparatus.

We publish in our columns this morning the advertisement of the "Fiery Furnace," manufactured by Graff, Hugus & Co., of Nos. 206 and 208 Liberty street. All furnaces heretofore offered to the public have been objectionable in some point, and they were generally thrown aside after being in use but a short time. The "Fiery Furnace," it is claimed, and very justly we believe, combines all the good qualities possessed by other heating apparatus, and has none of their defects. Among its chief merits may be mentioned the evenness and healthfulness of temperature secured by its use, economy of fuel, saving of labor, cleanliness and durability. It has to be supplied with fuel but once in the twenty-four hours, the rapidity of the consumption of fuel being easily regulated from any part of a dwelling or business house by a very simple device.

The "Fiery Furnace" is in use in a large number of public and private buildings, and has never, so far as we have been informed, failed in giving satisfaction. Persons contemplating the erection of buildings should by all means call on Messrs. Graff, Hugus & Co., and examine this furnace. Mr. William H. Poer will always be found ready to explain its workings, and those of one of the fine stoves manufactured by his firm.

THE Patent Vulcanite Roofing—the best and cheapest in the market—the only composition roofing containing no coal tar. Water and fire-proof, elastic, pliable and durable for any style of roof. For sale at Works or on roof. Samples, terms, &c., at office, 98 Water street.

ALLECHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

A REGULAR monthly meeting of the Board of School Controllers will be held to-morrow evening in the Common Council Chamber.

SOMETIME during Friday night burglars attempted to effect an entrance into the grocery store of William Miller, corner of Corry and Lacock streets. Mr. Miller was awakened by the noise occasioned by the thieves, when he gave the alarm, and the thieves made good their escape.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday morning Lieut. Eeke discovered that the roof of the house of Mr. Hays, on Sawmill alley, near Chestnut street, was on fire. Efforts were at once made to extinguish the flames, which were successful before much damage was done. No one was wounded.

LAST Saturday evening the public were again favored with an open air concert by the Great Western Band in the Allegheny Park. There was a large crowd in attendance, and all present were greatly delighted with the music discoursed. The only drawback was that the pieces were too short and the intervals too long.

MICHAEL MCNAMARA was arrested on Saturday night for disorderly conduct and lodged in the lockup. An information will also be made against him for assault and battery. Subsequently he was released under the livery stable act, McNamara having hired a horse and buggy from him and returned the buggy in a damaged condition.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

A Benedict Finds a Suspicious Letter in His Wife's Possession—The Mayor Interviewed—The Case to be Investigated.

William Alexander, a colored man aged forty-three years, visited the Mayor's office yesterday morning in an excited manner, and inquired for the Mayor. That official was pointed out to him, when he related a startling discovery he had made which was nothing more nor less than the infidelity of his wife. The woman, he stated that he was employed as a cook in an eating house in East Liberty, and that his wife was employed as a domestic in a private house on Rebecca street, this city. He had been married three years, and the first two years he and his wife lived happily together, she always employed, but for the past year, for some unaccountable reason, (which was explained yester day,) she refused to work with him any longer. He then secured a situation in East Liberty, and his wife on Rebecca street. He would come home every other Saturday evening, and stay until Monday morning. Everything appeared to move on smoothly until a few days ago. As a generous husband he thought it right to take a present with his wife liberally, who always treated him with the greatest respect.

A chance occurred for him to attend to disturb the peace of this happy family took place. Another married man, also a son of Ham, admired the beauty and handsome figure of Mrs. Alexander, and also her genteel manners and lively disposition. Being advised of the absence of the weekly absence of the husband of his adorer, he embraced this golden opportunity to win her affections, and to use his persuasive powers, failed to allow for his actions his best qualities to his loved one, so as to pave the way for a visit to her on the following Sunday. Every alternate Sabbath he would be on hand at the colored church on Boyle street, where this lovely maiden attended, and by accosting her as soon as her home, lest some rowdy should raise his hand against her. Some good friend kindly informed Mr. Alexander of the above, who, on his arrival on last Sunday evening he decided to learn the truth of his friend's remarks, and his services was over and the church dismissed, he was an anxious spectator of probable coming events, and in an obscure and dark portion of the alley he stood trembling, impatiently gazing at the throng as they quietly left the church, and soon his power to restrain was lost in the form of his wife glided out of the door, and as soon a gallant and most handsome darkey stepped forward and gentlemanly offered to escort her home, which offer the blooming maiden of twenty-six, her face lit up with smiles as she promised presence, of course not noticing the anxious look of the watcher were off, as he now saw displayed before his eyes that the rumor was true. The reality, when he bounded from his hiding place and intercepted the lovely couple, but no blows were exchanged, as the intruder, in a safer manner, did, otherwise, a serious affray would have been the consequence. He then took his wife in charge, and the conversation on the way was not of the most pleasant character. The whole story as related to the Mayor, and the latter thought he ought to do it to say that Alexander investigated the case from its foundation, and was prepared, he says, to make a strong case. Yesterday morning he found the letter which we give below, in his wife's pocket, but not reading it, one of the children soon deciphered it. After the reading of the offensive epistle, he proceeded to call on the Mayor, and tell the story above given. As it was Sunday, the Mayor advised him to appear before him again to-morrow, at the Mayor's office, and he would attend. We omit here all names until the matter takes legal shape. Following is the letter.

July the 25 1871

My dear friend as my mind and heart is all on you i cant help from writing to you to night, i want you know that i am well at present tho not so well in mind at this time and will not be until i see you I come on behind with my self to night, i want to your house my dear i love you with all my Heart and I love you so well that I can't live without you my friend i think I am your friend i would like so much to see you i hope i will see you thist week if not sunday I will come by your house sunday altought he is very much against me coming but i am going altought s odock look for me these too times.

dear pieces excuse me my hard looking note, i think you will remember me and i think of you you said you Hade something to tell me dear i think you ought to write to me first time dear Have care of yourself ever your true friend until death Ac my dear to write to me good bye. I.

OSCEOLA VS. ENTERPRISE.

The Enterprise Win by a Score of Twenty to Nine.

The first of the series of games between the Enterprise and Osceola clubs for the championship of Western Pennsylvania took place at Union Park, Allegheny, on Saturday, and was witnessed by a large crowd of persons. The game was a pretty evenly contested until about the fifth inning when the Enterprise, altogether by overthrows of the Osceola, took the lead and maintained it to the end. Below will be found the score:

ENTERPRISE.	R.	O.	OSCEOLA.	R.	O.
Moore, c.....	2	3	Fox, s. s.....	1	2
D. Esser, 2 b.....	2	4	Kober, 1 b.....	1	7
Nelson, r.....	3	1	Stone, c.....	1	5
M. Kibben, c.....	2	3	Riley, 2 b.....	1	4
Carothers, s. s.....	1	2	Donaldson, p.....	0	1
Sullivan, 3 b.....	1	1	Lahm, 3 b.....	1	1
McGeary, r f.....	1	1	Brandon, l f.....	1	4
Laird, p.....	2	0	Shannon, c f.....	2	1
J. Esser, l b.....	3	2	Shannon, c f.....	2	1
Total.....	20	27	Total.....	9	27

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Enterprise.....	2	0	2	0	7	0	1	7	1	—20
Osceola.....	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	—9

Umpire—R. F. Frazier, of the Kicks of Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

Scorer—Al. Park.

Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

The Enterprises are a new and excellent players for a junior organization, and with a little practice they could surely turn the tables on Saturday's game. Kober, Donaldson and Shannon are good players. Fox did not play up to his usual standard, while the very finished style and fine playing of Mr. Riley, as baseman, must be commended, although he acts a little too lazily. The Enterprise battery could never did better. Nevin, Carothers, Lamont and Sullivan doing very well. Mc-Kibben, during the eighth inning, came to grief by a bat flying from Kober's hand.

Severe Accident.

On Saturday morning Mr. Hanahan at Telegraph station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, found a man lying in the water at the end of the culvert over Lowry's Run. He called assistance, and the man was taken up and removed into the station building. Dr. Courtney was summoned, and found that the injured man had suffered a dislocation of one of his hips and one of his shoulders. The dislocations were reduced, and everything possible was done for the benefit of the unfortunate man. He was also badly bruised. It was subsequently ascertained that the man's name was Pollard, living near Perrysville. He left this city Friday evening on the Leechburg accommodation train to go to Newton station. He fell asleep, however, and passed the station, going as far as Dismont. There he left the train and started to walk back to Newton. At Fleming, in the darkness, he fell over the culvert a distance of about thirty feet. He was removed to his home in the afternoon.

THE building improvements in and about McKees-port this season are said to be unprecedented. Among other buildings enumerated are the Hawaiian Block, Shaw & Bowman's store and dwelling, Dr. Kuhn and Williams stone residences, the Lutheran Church, residence of Thomas Pinkney, the residence for the First Presbyterian Church, and the residences of Mr. Ashur Vankirk and Burgess James F. Lyon. The Vankirk residence is said to be destined to a popultkon of about five thousand, and a